Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,837. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1895.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1895, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CORNWALL IS REFORMED

The Poker Game at Frank Hoppe's Has Been Closed.

EMINENT CITIZENS MADE A COMPLAINT

Politics May Prevent Prosecution—Hack Drivers and Occasionally Others Took a Hand in the Effort to Make Gains.

CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON, Dec. 25.—The village poker game has been broken up. Clergymen are responsible for this fact. Those who had been "sitting into" the game think this is an infringement of their rights to "the pursuit of happiness," while the large element of population that looked upon "the game" and its influences as decidedly bad and dangerous to the village youth are rejoicing.

The Rev. George D. Egbert, a young Presbyterian clergyman, who moved in the matter, is called "the Dr. Parkhurst of Cornwall."

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn also had some share in the good work. He has his Summer home here, and is naturally interested in maintaining the moral tone of the place. The game was no ordinary "penny ante" game. It was well known for miles around. Sometimes men came from Newburg and Fishkill to take a hand, and while the stakes were not as high as some of the games in the New-York "Tenderloin," the "limit" was such as to make it disastrous to those who were unfortunate in the play.

The game used to be played in Frank Hoppe's place. This is a hotel of one of the under grades. It is a stone's throw from the railway station, a three-story brick building, which was the resort of the hack drivers, and others who had leisure, about "the dock" as that part of the village is called which lies down on the river bank, many hundred feet below the elegant and truly delightful old village, which is the Summer residence of so many well-to-do New-Yorkers.

Hoppe's place has billiard and pool tables, a cigar stand, a barber's shop, and a comfortable stove. It is easy of access.

It is doubtful if the ethics of the game of poker are strictly observed on all occasions in this town. In addition to the demoralizing effects of a steady-going poker game in public resorts, a TIMES reporter has evidence that it is not always even an honest form of gambling which is carried on about "the dock."

One of the drivers related this incident while the reporter was waiting at the station:

"There was a sharp came down here from Fishkill one night, and sits in. He knew the deck and he stacked it. Well, I was ready for him, having a straight flush laid away cold in my trousers pocket, see?

"It comes his deal and he stacks 'em. He gives me three kings on the deal and fills me on the draw, giving himself an ace full pat see?

"Well, I fools with my cards like I didn't know whether to draw one or two, see; all the while of course intending to draw two, which I done.

"Then I reaches down in my pocket and grabs out my flush. It was my bet, an' I pushed in 'a white checker,' whereupon he says: 'I'll have to raise you fifty cents.'

"'That bein' the case,' says I, 'I'll just have to raise you fifty cents more.' Then we had it. Well, say; I didn't do a thing to him but break him, and the last I see of him he was walking up an' down the track here asking his friends for the loan of 10 cents for fare to Newburg."

But the game is broken up, as stated, so far as Hoppe's place is concerned. It came about in this wise:

Howard Hill, a young man in the employ of the National Express Company, was arrested and convicted on the charge of petit larceny some months ago. During the proceedings he said he had stolen because he had formed the gambling habit and had been losing. Then it was that the Rev. Mr. Egbert began a crusade. He is a young man, full of energy and strong in his belief that poker games are evils that ought not to be tolerated in any community where there are young men. He went to New-York and consulted Dr. Parkhurst. A detective from Dr. Parkhurst's society came here and did some investigating, turning over the results to Mr. Egbert. Meantime the famous old poker game went on just the same.

But trouble came to it from within. It seems that one day one of the players had been losing, and, as Mr. Egbert's informant put it, "he fell out with Hoppe because he stole the kitty." That was Mr. Egbert's opportunity. He moved at once. He criticises District Attorney Michael Hirschberg of Newburg for laxity in pushing the cases, but, having once started, he knew no such word as fail. He took the matter before the Grand Jury, got together witnesses, and early in September succeeded in securing the indictment of Hoppe, who kept the place, and Walter Woods, a hack driver, who had formerly been a town Constable. Hoppe was held in $1,000 bail, and Woods in $500. Hoppe's bail was subsequently reduced to $500.

The indictment against Woods has just been quashed, because, whereas he was indicted for neglect of duty in allowing gambling and participating in the game, he being a "constable," he was not a constable, but a Deputy Sheriff. His case will be laid before the next Grand Jury. Hoppe's trial is not to be held this month, because of the alleged "absence of witnesses."

Mr. Egbert thinks there are political influences which have weight in influencing the authorities to be altogether too lenient toward the indicted individuals. At one time he thought Hoppe was preparing to leave, and so wrote District Attorney Hirschberg. Mr. Hirschberg replied that he did not think there were evidences to that effect, and added: "Should he do so, however, I am sure that Orange County will be better off with the $1,000 than with him."

Such a sentiment from a prosecuting attorney is considered evidence that he does not fully appreciate his responsibility in what has become a serious matter.

Further, Dr. Lyman Abbott wrote to the District Attorney with reference to gambling, and its possible suppression, and received the following reply:

The Rev. Lyman Abbott, Cornwall, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: Your favor of the 23d inst. is received by me on return from a brief vacation. My attention has been called to the fact that gambling is carried on at Cornwall, and I informed my informant that the remedy was by an application to the local Magistrate. He assured me that such a remedy would be useless, at least abortive, and I then promised him that if he would bring witnesses I would see to it that the Grand Jury would make a thorough investigation. I hope he will do so. The Grand Jury meets next week, and the doors of their rooms will be wide open for the investigation referred to; but I regret to say that the result may not be satisfactory, especially if any local influences are brought to bear upon that body. You may be assured that I will do all I can to aid the complainants. Yours, very respectfully,
M. H. HIRSCHBERG.

Some criticise the drawing of an indictment which did not correctly designate Woods, but the District Attorney says the indictment was drawn from the Grand Jury's minutes, and the witnesses had sworn he was a constable.

One fact which is regarded as among the most serious because it is thought to indicate that Woods has a "pull" with high politicians, which bodes no good to the local administration of affairs, is this: Within thirty-six hours from the time Woods was indicted, the Town Board of Cornwall elected him a constable. The Town Board is composed of Supervisor Holland Emslie, 'Squire John J. Lawrence, 'Squire Charles Mailler, Henry Van Duzer, and W. T. Hand. Van Duzer is a Democrat; the others are Republicans. Woods is a Democrat. George Brown was the constable whom Woods succeeded. He is a Republican. His resignation was submitted to the Town Board the day Woods was elected. The story is that Brown was induced to resign on the promise of a better place next Spring. Woods was thus provided for. Supervisor Emslie, the leading spirit of the Town Board, is on close terms with District Attorney Hirschberg, and does not lose any opportunities of strengthening the Platt machine, of which he is this town's lieutenant. Consequently this action of the Town Board has caused considerable unfavorable criticism by citizens who believe it is a much more serious thing that a man under indictment should be made a peace officer than that a hack driver should play poker, even if "the game" is a notorious one and attracts players from Newburg and Fishkill.

District Attorney Hirschberg discussed the suppression of gambling in Cornwall in a somewhat guarded manner, with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"Woods is a hack driver, as I understand it," he said, "who, in common with other drivers, spends his leisure time when waiting for trains, &c., at Hoppe's place. It is said they play poker. Woods was thought by the witnesses to be a constable, but he had failed to be re-elected last Spring. As the indictment was improperly drawn, there was nothing to do but quash it."

"Why was Woods elected a constable while he was under indictment?" was asked.

"I suppose he is a good officer," said the District Attorney. "I don't know much about him, but he has that reputation."

There is considerable feeling in Cornwall over the action of the Town Board. The suggestion has been made that the board's action should be submitted to State authorities, unless it is revoked.

MORE TROLLEY CARS WRECKED

Philadelphia Strikers Dissatisfied with Terms of Settlement—Non-Union Men Were Attacked.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—All the trolley cars in the city started out this morning and ran through the day on schedule time except those on the Girard Avenue Division.

The strikers of this division, who, with all the other Union Traction men, returned to work yesterday morning, pending promised arbitration of their grievances, claimed this morning that the Superintendent of this division was discriminating against them by giving employment to the non-union men and leaving those who had been on strike without assignment to work.

The feeling among the ex-strikers grew to such an extent that they finally drove the non-union men out of the depot and those who had started out with cars were driven back.

Every car manned by a non-union crew was wrecked by the mob and the arrival of the police in one instance probably saved the lives of the motorman and conductor, who were being beaten by the crowd. The withdrawal of the non-union men from the cars temporarily put a stop to the trouble to-day, but there is much dissatisfaction among the men over the settlement of the strike, and the strike may be declared on again. During the rioting the police made nine arrests.

The Girard Avenue division men openly state that if they are not given their regular runs to-morrow morning they will tie up the whole system of the Union Traction Company again. The officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes and the more conservative members of the association are opposed to a renewal of the strike, and are doing everything in their power to persuade the dissatisfied men to give the company time to adjust their grievances.

SMALL SPLINTER CAUSES LOCKJAW

Florence Mack Ran It Under Her Thumb Nail and Lost Her Life.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 25.—Florence Mack, seventeen years old, daughter of V. N. Mack of 393 Trumbull Avenue, died this morning from the wound of a small splinter, it having produced lockjaw.

Miss Mack ran a splinter under her thumb nail. It broke off, leaving but a quarter of an inch imbedded in the flesh. She was unable to remove it, and was sent to the family physician.

He removed the bit of wood, and told her to poultice the thumb. She disregarded the instruction. She was taken ill Sunday and Monday became unconscious, and remained so until her death.

HIS COSTLY MONUMENT DESTROYED

A Falling Stone Causes J. Jennings McComb a Loss of $30,000.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 25.—J. Jennings McComb of New-York City, who resides at Dobbs Ferry, is constructing a monument on his plot in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. The work is being done by Angleson & Co. of New-York. This noon the partly constructed monument was totally destroyed by a stone weighing eight tons falling on it. The stone was being raised by a derrick, which gave way, letting the stone fall upon the marble pillars. The crash was heard a mile away. Not a piece of the monument larger than four inches square remains. The loss is estimated at $30,000. No one was hurt.

New-Jersey Trolley Causes Death.

WEST NEW-YORK, N. J., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Louise Klieff, forty-five years old, of 27 King Street, was struck and instantly killed at 12:30 A. M. by trolley car No. 191 of the North Hudson Railway. She had been to New-York shopping, and returned by the midnight boat of the Fort Lee Ferry. She started to walk home by the old Fort Lee Road, and when near Niles Avenue was run down. The motorman did not see her in the darkness until too late to stop the car. Mrs. Klieff leaves a husband and one daughter.

Fell Through an Airshaft.

Patrick Skeret of Sixtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue visited friends at 506 West Forty-ninth Street, last night, and tried to cross the roof from 506 to 508, where another friend lives. He fell through the airshaft, five stories, to the ground, sustaining severe injuries. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, and it is expected he will die. In his fall he struck two window ledges, which broke his fall and saved him from instant death.

William Lindsay's Sad Christmas.

Henry Lindsay, the four-year-old child of William Lindsay, who lives on the fifth floor of the tenement 439 West Twenty-eighth Street, was leaning out of the window yesterday afternoon, watching some children playing on the sidewalk. He lost his balance and fell to the street. An ambulance was called and the little fellow was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where he died in a few hours.

TRIED TO KILL HIS WIFE

Alfred F. Walker Shot Her in an Insane Asylum.

SENT A BULLET INTO HIS OWN HEAD

The Woman Only Slightly Hurt, but Walker, the Surgeon Said, Will Not Live—Bereft of Reason Through Trouble.

While the church bells were ringing their joyful tidings yesterday, Alfred F. Walker, a penniless typewriter, went to the Hospital for the Insane, in Flatbush, and there attempted to kill his wife, who was an inmate, and then sent a bullet into his own head. His own misfortunes and those of his wife had robbed him of his reason.

Walker had been out of work for several months. He lived with his aged mother, his two-year-old boy, and his younger brother on the ground floor of the frame house in the rear of the double-deck tenement 200 Greene Street, near Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint.

Walker's father died in an insane asylum, and he had much trouble in his childhood, but when he married and went to housekeeping eight years ago he was plucky and full of hope, and there seemed to be a good prospect ahead for the happy couple.

Sorrows soon began to gather over the little home. Children were born to them only to die in their infancy. After the birth of each little one, Mrs. Walker for a time lost her reason. The fourth child lived, but soon after it came into the world the mother had to be taken to an asylum. She became afflicted with what is known to the doctors as recurrent mania.

The first violent attack developed six years ago, and at that time she was sent to the Hospital for the Insane at Flatbush. She remained there six months, and was discharged as cured. A year later she was again sent to the hospital, and was an inmate four months, when she was once more dismissed as cured. Then the family moved to New-York. For the third time Mrs. Walker lost her reason, and she was admitted to the insane ward in Bellevue. May 2, 1895, she was transferred to the Hospital for the Insane at Flatbush. Her symptoms were more pronounced than ever before. Sometimes she was violent.

When she entered Bellevue her husband lived at 306 Mott Street, this city. Then he moved to South Brooklyn. Two months ago he went to live with his mother, Mrs. Mary King, in the rear of the Greene Street tenement in Greenpoint. Mrs. King earned a few dollars a month by looking after the tenement, and the younger Walker had a position which paid $10 a week. Alfred Walker had not worked since moving to Greenpoint. The family lived in poverty. Of late Alfred had shown signs of an unbalanced mind. He frightened the families in the rear building by getting up and walking the courtyard at all hours of the night, singing and crying and shouting. Two days ago he exhibited to Richard Smith, one of the neighbors, a pistol, and talked about being tired of life.

Until six weeks ago Walker regularly visited his wife at the Flatbush asylum every two weeks. He usually took her little delicacies. Nothing ever occurred at these interviews to arouse the suspicion of the keepers or doctors of the institution. To Dr. Tracy, who had charge of the ward on the main floor of the asylum in which Mrs. Walker was confined, Walker frequently pointed out the danger of his taking his wife home, even when she appeared to be cured. He told of the trouble she had caused and said he was afraid she would some day do something terrible. On the occasion of his visit six weeks ago he asked Dr. Tracy to write to Mrs. Walker's well-to-do uncle in Ireland and ask him if he would not provide a home for the woman. Walker said he would pay her fare to Ireland. Dr. Tracy wrote as requested, but received no answer. Walker wrote to Dr. Tracy Dec. 15 as follows:

Dear Sir: The last time I was out to the asylum you promised to let me know the result of your letter to my wife's uncle's friends. Perhaps you mislaid my address. I would have been out to see you in the meantime, but the mental worry of being out of work, with a family of four depending on me—the only income being the small wages of a younger brother—has at times thrown me into deep fits of melancholy. If you will kindly state the condition of my wife's health and what answer you received from her relatives, you will oblige ALFRED F. WALKER.

Walker was around the house until a little while after noon yesterday. He was seen pacing the court yard, talking to himself, with his hand in his hip pocket. He left the house, telling his mother he was going for a walk. His mother shortly after his departure took the two-year-old boy and came to this city to visit friends. She did not learn of the shooting until several hours after its occurrence.

Walker reached the Hospital for the Insane, in Flatbush, about 3 P. M., and applied at the office for a pass. As he had always behaved well, a pass was given to him without question, and he walked at once into the large hall on the ground floor, in the rear of the office, where Mrs. Walker and forty other insane female patients were confined. There were a dozen visitors in the hall, mostly women, and a Christmas reception was in progress.

He told a keeper he wanted to see his wife, and entered one of the reception rooms in which were two chairs and a table. Mary Jane O'Dare, the head nurse, took his pass and called Mrs. Walker. The latter followed her husband into the reception room without saying a word. A minute later Miss O'Dare heard sounds indicating a struggle, and ran toward the open door of the room. Before she reached it, a shot was fired and Mrs. Walker ran out past her, screaming, with one hand against her left temple. In an instant there was the sound of another shot. When Miss O'Dare ran into the reception room she found Walker sitting bolt upright unconscious in one of the chairs at the table. A revolver was lying under the other chair, which was close by. The affair created great excitement. The inmates of the ward ran to and fro screaming, and there was a stampede among the visitors. Dr. Tracy, Dr. Elliott, and half a dozen keepers appeared on the scene, and quiet was restored after a few minutes.

An examination of Mrs. Walker's head showed she was only slightly injured. The bullet had merely passed along for two inches between the skin and the skull. Dr. Tracy said last night that it had not been intended to liberate Mrs. Walker soon, as her condition had not improved since she entered the asylum.

Walker was removed in an ambulance to St. John's Hospital. He had shot himself in the right side of the head. No attempt was made to probe for the bullet. The surgeon said he might live till morning, but could not recover.

It was said at the Hospital for the Insane that Mrs. Walker's mother was an epileptic. The shooting did not interfere with the concert which was given at the asylum last night.

ALLEGED OFFER OF GOLD

Russia Said to Have Tendered the United States a Big Sum—Willing to Lend $400,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—A sensational contribution to the discusion regarding the replenishment of the gold reserve was made to-day by a local paper, in a story purporting to have been telegraphed from New-York, which was, in effect, that Russia had offered to supply the United States Government with gold to the amount of $400,000,000, if necessary, to maintain the credit of this country.

It was asserted that early in December overtures were made by this Government to Russia, for relief, and that in the reply, "which was couched in the warm and friendly terms which might be expected from a nation that was steadfast to the preservation of the Union during the years of the war," Russia offered "no less than $400,000,000, or about one-half of her own supply of gold. The sympathetic feeling which accompanied her prompt response was evidenced from the fact that she asked no interest upon the loan. The negotiations were in progress when the situation took a sudden turn."

The Rothschilds are credited in the story with having learned of these alleged negotiations, and with having sent J. Pierpont Morgan and Francis Lynde Stetson of New-York to Washington with an offer to place at the Government's disposal any amount that might be needed at 3 per cent. interest.

The story also includes the interesting statement that Mr. Reed and the President are agreed on the terms of a bond bill to be passed in the House Friday, and that to William C. Whitney of New-York "is to be intrusted the task of converting the Senate, which is now bitterly hostile to the passage of a bond law."

There is a good deal of this character of matter in the story, and a discussion of the question, for the effect on British interests, of an alliance between the United States and Russia.

An afternoon paper supplements the story with the assertion that the Russian Government made the offer referred to about eight months after Mr. Cleveland began his second term, and that it still holds good.

Cabinet officers who have been questioned to-day by newspaper men have been unwilling to discuss the matter. J. Pierpont Morgan, who did not register at a hotel when he was in Washington Monday and yesterday, told a friend that he came here simply to look over the ground, and ascertain, if possible, the trend of public opinion.

Alexander De Somow, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires here, said this afternoon to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that if the negotiations referred to had taken place they would have been carried on through the Russian legation, and he was positive that Russia had not offered to supply any gold.

Mr. Carlisle refused to talk on the matter, and other Treasury officials said the story was absurd.

AMENDED BIDS NOT ACCEPTABLE

The Newport News Company Will Get the Contract for the Kearsarge—Alternate Propositions May Be Heard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—It has been practically decided by Secretary Herbert to award the contract for the construction of the battleship Kearsarge and her unnamed sister vessel to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company of Newport News, Va., in accordance with the recommendation of the Naval Board of Bureau Chiefs.

The bid of the Virginia firm was $2,250,000 for each ship. It is understood that the suggestion of the board that the Secretary give the Union Iron Works of San Francisco an opportunity of securing the contract for one of the ships by scaling its bid was rejected by Mr. Herbert on account of a precedent established by Secretary Tracy, that bidders should be allowed to scale down only when their proposals came within 3 per cent. of the bid offered by the successful competitor.

The alternate proposition of members of the board that the Union Iron Works and the Cramps Company of Philadelphia, be given an opportunity to secure two ships each through an appropriation by Congress, on the recommendation of the Secretary for four more battleships, is said to be still under consideration.

BURGLARS IN A NEW-LONDON STORE

They Blew Open the Safe and Stole All the Cash, but No Goods.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Dec. 25.—The dry goods store of Huber & Chittenden, one of the largest in Eastern Connecticut, was robbed last night, the burglars taking all the cash in the store, but leaving the goods. Entrance was effected by way of an alley off Bank Street.

The thieves passed over several low wooden buildings, to the rear of the store, on State Street, pried the iron screens from the windows, and entered.

Rolls of carpet, velvet, draperies, &c., were saturated with water and piled against the safe. Dynamite and fuse were used and the front of the safe was blown out.

The firm had deposited its receipts at noon, a bag containing $77 in silver and $600 in bills in the safe were taken.

Two men who were in the store in the evening are believed to be the thieves. A good description of them has been given the police.

The Boilers Must Be Released.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 25.—The Supreme Court last evening decided that the police of the City of Detroit have no right to detain as evidence in a suit for manslaughter against the engineer of a building the boilers which caused the explosion in The Detroit Journal office recently, when thirty-seven persons met their death. It is charged that the engineer allowed the water to become so low in the boilers that the explosion resulted. The police have since held possession of the boilers under an order from the Circuit Court, which the Supreme Court holds must be set aside and the property restored to the owner.

A New Star Dispovered.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—A new star in the constellation Centaurus was found by Mrs. Fleming of the Harvard Observatory on Dec. 12, from an examination of the Draper memorial photographs.

Its approximate position for 1900 is in right ascension 13 hours 34 minutes 3 seconds, declination 31 degrees 8 minutes.

Attention was called to it from the peculiarity of the spectrum, taken at Arequina on July 18, 1895, with the Bache telescope, exposure 52 minutes. The spectrum resembles that of the nebula surrounding 30 doradus, and also that of the star A. G. C., 20,937, and is unlike that of an ordinary nebula or of the new stars in Auriga, Norma and Carina. The object is very near the nebula N. G. C., 5,253.

Judge Moore's Condition Not Improved

The condition of Judge Henry A. Moore, who is critically ill at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, had not changed yesterday, but his physician could hold out no hope for his recovery. There were many callers at the hotel yesterday to inquire for Judge Moore, and they were somewhat disappointed when they learned that he was no better. He is being cared for by his wife and his son.

Judge Moore had a valuable law library when he lived in the Hotel Regent on Clinton Avenue, but when the Brooklyn Tabernacle and the Hotel Regent were burned, in the Spring of 1894, the library was destroyed.

OUTLOOK FOR NEW BONDS

Bankers Are Confident the Issue Will Be Quickly Subscribed.

MR. MORGAN BACK FROM WASHINGTON

Not Able to Speak at This Time Concerning the President's Views—Feeling in Favor of a Syndicate.

Expectation is general among bankers that within ten days the Secretary of the Treasury will publish proposals for a new issue of Government bonds. Holding this view, they have begun to discuss subscriptions. Advices from Washington that the recovery of the security market and the action of the banks in withholding legal tenders from gold speculators may avert the necessity for an early issue do not seem to rest on sufficient basis to influence opinion. That these factors have been effective is not questioned. They account in some measure, bankers think, for putting off the proposals until after New Year's, for they have doubtless served to prevent a drain which threatened as recently as last week to reduce the gold reserve materially.

But the reserve is down to about $67,000,000. Rates for foreign exchange show large profit in gold exports. Shippers are resourceful in plying their business. The banks may restrict, but they cannot stop exports. Their course has been impelled by an emergency that threatened panic. It is at best an expedient. England and France use means as effective arbitrarily when they wish to keep gold from shippers, but their methods can hardly be imported, nor will the banks be disposed to adopt as a permanent policy the restrictive tactics now employed. They will persist until conditions shall become normal or until the Government can turn itself. Beyond that measure of protection they do not expect to go. Bankers say it should be understood that those who look to the Clearing House certificate plan to maintain the reserve place reliance on a reed.

Plans for the near future, as forecast by those whose financial help and counsel must be had in any bond undertaking, provide for reasonable allowance by the President for action by Congress. Should the Ways and Means bills be offered in the House and passed to-day, the Senate should have them by Friday. The temper of that body should appear within a week with sufficient definiteness to enable the country to judge accurately of prospects for legislative relief. How the Senate may deal with the matter has been foreshadowed, but the President would hardly feel justified, it is thought, especially in the absence of urgency in the situation, in advancing a bond measure independently of Congress until the country shall know that he can get no help from that quarter. This state of affairs furnishes the basis for the expectation that proposals may be deferred until beyond the middle of next week. Since an unwilling attitude by Congress would weaken the policy of the banks, it is believed that when Congress shall fail to act as desired the President will not hesitate to apply means at his command to maintain the Government credit.

If there were any use in suggesting cures for financial ills, the banking community would be rich in advisers. Projects have been carefully worked out among them for certain relief. They have expressed themselves time and again, by utterance and in writing. The loan certificate project and that for short-term bonds are perfectly understood. If measures such as the Ways and Means Committee is said to be ready to recommend could be dissociated from a tariff bill, or if there were supposed to be a chance for their acceptance by the Senate, bankers would be quite willing to deal with them. With probabilities all pointing the other way, such measures receive no serious consideration down town. The expectation is that the President must provide means for strengthening the reserve by an offer of bonds. Preparations have begun for responding to an official call.

Prediction has not ventured further than to assume that bids will be invited. The visit of J. Pierpont Morgan and his counsel, Francis Lynde Stetson, to Washington, indicates that the President feels it incumbent upon himself to anticipate the failure of Congress to provide needed relief, by maturing plans for the best available substitute for legislative action. Circumstances must determine what will be done. Bankers are confident that the President will see the way to a successful issue before directing public proposals. Much talk is heard of the absorption of the new bonds at home. Americans could buy the bonds, if they chose, for they have gold enough and to spare. If the call were made while foreign relations were under great strain, home absorption would doubtless occur. Since it has appeared that the decline in American securities abroad last week came wholly from speculative manipulation, involving no substantial interests, there is no evidence that foreign gold would not be exchanged as readily as at any time for the bonds of this Government. On the contrary, distinct assurances have been received that promise well for foreign interest in the investment. While it would be gratifying to place the issue at home, advantages in gathering gold in Europe for it appeal strongly to the business sense of bankers. No one can better advise the President on this matter than Mr. Morgan. It is taken for granted that in the interviews which Mr. Morgan had with the President the situation was well canvassed. Whatever the President may do will certainly be done advisedly.

Mr. Morgan was at home yesterday, having returned from Washington.

"I cannot now speak of the proposed bond issue," he said. "It would be manifestly improper for me to discuss the President's views. At the proper time the public will be fully informed."

Talk of the terms of an issue does not attempt to penetrate conferences now in progress. No one questions the desirability of bond sales at a premium that will yield the Treasury something like the price that market investors will pay. Yet if a choice might be made between a loan at a high premium, taken by investors under no control or guidance, and one at a low premium to a syndicate organized for the protection of the gold reserve and able to accomplish its purpose, there cannot be two opinions among intelligent observers as to the wiser course. Indiscriminate sales at a high premium led to two bond issues in 1894, and to the serious depletion of the gold reserve between November, 1894, and last February.

The syndicate which took charge of the February loan is credited in every quarter not only with having maintained and protected the reserve, but with having laid the foundations for the return of the business prosperity which the country has enjoyed for the greater part of this year. It seems by no means certain that trade and commerce would not profit vastly in the coming year by a continuance of such protection as was furnished by the February bond syndicate or that the benefits to be thus derived would not outweigh tremendously any sentimental or actual advantage to the Treasury from the receipt of a high premium for bonds.

Relying on the President's record for good sense and accurate foresight in public affairs, banks feel confident that in whatever he may propose or decide, he will deal with the situation wisely and will have in view not only the maintenance of the public credit, but the welfare of business interests.

President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank said new bonds would be quickly taken. They might be subscribed at home, if that was desired, since the National and State banks hold $200,000,000 in gold. In Mr. Cannon's opinion the President could most effectively help business and financial feeling at this time by providing for an overflowing gold reserve, such as would be secured with the issue of bonds for $100,000,000.

Wall Street men who assembled at the Windsor Hotel yesterday expressed confidence that the security market would show uninterrupted improvement in the coming week, and that any issue of bonds which might be made would be largely overscribed at home, besides exciting strong foreign demand.

STORMS CONTINUE IN THE WEST

Great Damage Done to Property by the Heavy Rains and Floods—Lives Reported to be Lost.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—Possibly not in the history of the Central and Southwestern States have there been such heavy rains as in the past ten days, and certainly the damage to property and loss of life consequent have never been so great.

In Texas and the Indian Territory heavy rains and strong winds have played much havoc with property.

At Eldorado Springs, Mo., the new iron bridge on Sac River is washed away. It was completed last Fall at a cost of $14,000.

At Pittsburg, Kan., W. W. Curtis, a farmer, was drowned by his buggy upsetting in the swollen waters of Brush Creek.

RIVERS FALLING IN MISSOURI.

The Worst of the Flood May Be Over—Loss Is Enormous.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 25.—The news from the Gasconade and Osage Rivers today is more encouraging. At Bagnell a fall of twenty-one inches in the Osage is reported, while the Gasconade is falling rapidly. The News to-day contains the stories of farmers rendered destitute by the flood. The condition of some is deplorable in the extreme. Many lost not only their crops and cattle, but were stripped of household goods and provisions as well. There is no way of estimating the loss, but it is very heavy.

The tie and lumber men have suffered severely. One contractor in the vicinity of Linn Creek is reported to have lost about 100,000 ties.

The Ramsey Brothers of this city have also suffered some loss, but just how much they are not yet able to figure up. Along the Moreau River the bottoms were swept clean. An estimate places the corn loss in the Osage at about $2,000,000.

WOUNDED FATHER AND SON

Thomas Hussey Shoots at John and George Dalton in Jersey City—Neither Man Was Badly Hurt.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 25.—John Dalton, seventy-three years old, of 16 Van Winkle Street, was shot in the right shoulder, and his son, George, twenty-seven years old, was wounded in the right hand, to-night by Thomas Hussey of 14 Van Winkle Street. Hussey was drunk and quarrelsome.

The senior Dalton was born in Ireland. Hussey came from England. They had had hot words over the attitude of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan dispute, and Hussey drew his revolver and shot at Dalton. The old man ran toward his home. His son rushed out to attack Hussey, and was shot at, but the bullet went wide.

Young Dalton turned and ran toward the police station. Hussey pursued him and shot at him twice, the bullets making a slight wound in Dalton's hand. While the wound was being dressed at the police station, Sergt. Wade rode down to Hussey's dwelling in the patrol wagon and took him into custody.

Two flasks of whisky were found on the prisoner, who was booked on two charges of assault with intent to kill.

The elder Dalton was taken to the City Hospital. His wound is not dangerous.

ONE BOY KILLED, ANOTHER INJURED

Fatal Result of a Dynamite and Powder Magazine Explosion.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 25.—A special to The Observer from Salisbury says the magazine of the Smithdeal Hardware Company, near Salisbury, containing 1,500 pounds of dynamite and 50 kegs of powder, blew up yesterday.

Two boys, George and Ira Weaver, were hunting in the vicinity at the time. Their father had warned them not to shoot near the magazine.

It is thought that, either mischievously or accidentally, a bullet from one of their guns struck the magazine.

George was instantly killed and Ira probably fatally wounded. Window glass was broken in Salisbury.

Actor John A. West Wounded.

John A. West, twenty-three years old, an actor, of 234 East Twelfth Street, is being treated at Bellevue Hospital for a pistol-shot wound in the right leg, above the knee joint. West was shot while in the rear of the stage of the Imperial Music Hall, Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, Tuesday night.

A pistol was fired off, apparently on the right side of the stage. The bullet hit West. Nobody could be found who acknowledged having fired off a revolver. West's wound is not serious.

Children Slept Through the Fire.

John Cornell, who lives in the two-story-and basement frame house at 135 Navy Street, Brooklyn, went to a Christmas party last night, with his wife. They left their eight-year-old girl Minnie and their five-year-old boy Charles in an upper room. Fire started in the house, and the neighbors, seeing the smoke, broke in. They found the two children sleeping. The fire was put out before it had done any damage.

Miss Crowninshield Injured.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Miss Caroline N. Crowninshield, a sister of Capt. Schuyler Crowninshield of the warship Maine, while returning from a Christmas call this morning, slipped and fell on the sidewalk, injuring her spine so as to render her helpless. Her condition is regarded as serious.

Drunken Boy with a Pistol.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 25.—In a spirit of bravado Wesley Spriggs, seventeen years old, to-day fatally shot Walter Brown, a lad of eleven, in the back of the head. Spriggs was drunk, and wanted to make the boy run from his pistol.

Fell Down the Theatre Stairs.

Thomas Carey of 548 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, while leaving the Empire Theatre, South Sixth Street and Broadway, Brooklyn, last night, fell down the gallery stairs and received two slight scalp wounds. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

MR. REED IS THE MASTER

House Follows His Instructions on the Revenue Question.

A TARIFF BILL WILL BE PRESSED

Response of Republicans to the President's Appeal for Rehabilitation of the Currency.

ONLY TEMPORARY RELIEF IS PROPOSED

Bills Providing for Duties on Various Articles and to Issue Small Bonds to be Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The Ways and Means Committee has followed Mr. Reed's instructions to the letter, and to-morrow the House will press the tariff bill which is Mr. Reed's response to the President's appeal for the rehabilitation of the currency. The bill finally agreed to this afternoon has been changed somewhat. Cereal breadstuffs, live stock, and dairy products are not given an advance of 25 per cent. over the existing tariff rates, as at first proposed, but a 15 per cent. advance under the horizontal clause.

It has also been decided to advance carpet wools to the McKinley bill rates, but other wools and manufactured products of wools will remain at 60 per cent. of the McKinley tariff, according to the agreement of Monday. The other schedules stand as indicated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning. The bond bill will follow the tariff bill in the House, and receive the indorsement of that body Friday. The Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee have been powerless in the preliminary struggle, and the united Democracy of the House will be equally powerless to-morrow and Friday.

Mr. Reed's plans are running on schedule time, and the switches are spiked.

Now that the Ways and Means Committee has concluded its labors, sitting on Christmas Day for the "moral effect" upon the country, there is heard the rumor that an understanding has been reached between Mr. Reed and the President, and that the two bills will become laws "if they pass the Senate." It is idle to assume that the President would permit the proposed return to high tariff taxation in the event that the Senate should harmonize its differences and allow the Tariff bill to go to the White House.

Mr. Reed's followers may delude themselves with this idea, but Mr. Reed himself does not entertain it. The situation in the Senate has not changed in the slightest degree. The sound-money Democrats stand firm in their opposition to the reopening of the tariff question, and the silver men of both parties say that no bill, tariff or otherwise, affecting the revenues shall pass the Senate without a free-coinage proviso.

The Senate will not meet again until Friday, and the Tariff bill, when received, will be referred to the Finance Committee, which will be reorganized by the Republicans next week.

The House will compensate itself for its holiday diligence as soon as the Tariff and Bond bills are out of its way.

To Report Two Bills.

Despite Democratic appeals for delay and Democratic assertion that such legislation was unnecessary, the Tariff and Bond bills prepared by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee were ordered to be favorably reported at the full meeting of the committee this morning by a strict party vote.

All the members of the committee except Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio and Mr. McLauren of South Carolina were in attendance. The Democrats made a general protest against both measures. The Tariff bill was first considered. As each section was read Mr. Turner of Georgia moved to strike it out, the Democrats voting in the affirmative and the Republicans in opposition.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee then entered an earnest plea for more time in which to consider both bills. He argued that, this being a holiday, the departments were closed; that it would be impossible to secure from the Treasury Department before Thursday the data necessary to support the Democratic contention, and closed with a motion that further consideration of the measure in committee be postponed two days.

This motion was defeated, as was also his motion for twenty-four hours' delay. After this the discussion, for a while, became general. The Democrats contended that of $170,000,000; that this was ample to og $170,000,000; that this was ample to meet any deficiencies which might arise for several years; that the receipts before the close of the fiscal year would equal expenditures, and that no tariff legislation was necessary.

Chairman Dingley's Claim.

To this Chairman Dingley responded with a general disclaimer: He stated that $70,000,000 of that amount was in greenbacks which had not been received as revenues, but which were redeemed with gold, and that they belonged practically to the redemption fund. They were a part really of the cash balance, and ought not to be used for current expenses. He showed that the greenbacks were used as an "endless chain" to draw gold from the Treasury, and approved the policy of the Secretary in locking them up.

The purpose of the tariff bill, Mr. Dingley continued, was to furnish the money needed for the expenses of the Government without trenching on the gold reserve or the greenbacks which had been redeemed in gold. He admitted that in offering these revenue measures the Republicans had waived, for the moment, their protection principles, and they made this concession hoping that the President would be equally unselfish in putting his own objections behind him. Mr. Dingley insisted that the bill was not intended as a party measure. It was, he explained, non-partisan in character, and he hoped that it would poll the full vote of Congress, in order to save the credit of the Government, which, according to the President's message and disclosures made in private by Secretary Carlisle, was in great danger.

The condition of the Treasury, he insisted, demanded prompt action. Every day's delay added to the embarrassment of the Administration

and, according to the importations for that year, the new bill would add $60,000,000 annually to the revenues. Of this sum, $12,000,000 would be derived from duties on raw wool; $14,000,000 on manufactures of wool, and $14,000,000 additional from the horizontal increase on the remaining schedules, except sugar, which was not changed, and lumber, the duty on which would be 60 per cent. of the McKinley tariff rate.

The first and only break in the Democratic column was on the motion of Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.,) to strike out the second section of the bond bill authorizing the issuance of $50,000,000 certificates of indebtedness. On this motion Mr. Tarsney (Dem., Mo.,) voted with the Republicans, and the amendment was lost.

Thereupon Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) offered an amendment that the certificates issued should be subject to taxation, as are the greenbacks and other moneys, but this amendment was also rejected, the Republicans voting against it.

Chairman Dingley has been authorised by his Republican associates to prepare the report of the majority, which he will present to the House to-morrow. There is no indication that a report will be presented by the minority, inasmuch as they have not yet been furnished with copies of the bill, as amended in committee this morning.

Text of the Revenue Bill.

The following is the full text of the revenue bill which the Ways and Means Committee will report to the House to-morrow:

Be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act and until Aug. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all imported wools of Classes 1 and 2, as defined in the act hereinafter cited, approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, and on all hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, except as hereinafter provided, and on all noils, shoddy, garnetted waste, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, and on woolen rags, mungo, and flocks, a duty equivalent to 60 per centum of the duty imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes," approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations of said act; and on all wools and Russian camel's hair of Class 3, as defined in the said act, approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the several duties provided by such act approved Oct. 1, 1890, and Paragraph 279 of Schedule K, and also Paragraph 685 in the free list of an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which became a law Aug. 27, 1894, are hereby suspended until Aug. 1, 1898.

Duty on Manufactured Articles.

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act and until Aug. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all imported articles, made in whole or in part of wool, worsted, or other materials described in Section 1 of this act, except as hereinafter provided, 60 per centum of the specific pound or square yard duty imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes," approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, in addition to the ad valorem duty now imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which became a law Aug. 27, 1894; and on carpets, druggets, bockings, mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed-sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting, made in whole or in part of wool, the specific square yard duty imposed on each of such articles by said act approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, in addition to the ad valorem duty imposed on such articles by said act, which became a law Aug. 27, 1894.

Sec. 3. That from and after the passage of this act and until Aug. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all imported lumber and other articles designated in Paragraphs 674 to 683 inclusive, of an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which became a law Aug. 27, 1894, a duty equivalent to 60 per centum of the duty imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes," approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations of said last-named act; but pulp wood shall be classified as round unmanufactured timber and exempt from duty; provided, that in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon pine, spruce, elm, or other logs or upon stave bolts, shingle wood, pulp wood, or wood for making blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon the lumber and other articles mentioned in said Paragraphs 674 to 683, inclusive, when imported from such country, shall be the same as fixed by the law in force prior to Oct. 1, 1890.

Sec. 4. That on and after the passage of this act and until Aug. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all the articles mentioned in Schedules A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, and N of an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which became a law Aug. 27, 1894, a duty equivalent to 15 per centum of the duty imposed on each of said articles by existing law in addition to the duty provided by said act of Aug. 27, 1894; provided, that the additional duties imposed by this section shall not in any case increase the rate of duty on any article beyond the rate imposed thereon by the said act of Oct. 1, 1890, but in such case the duty shall be the same as was imposed by said act; and provided further, that where the present rate of duty on any article is higher than was fixed by said last-named act, the rate of duty thereon shall not be increased by this section, but shall remain as provided by existing law.

The Financial Bill.

The full text of the financial bill which is to be reported to-morrow is as follows:

Be it enacted, That in addition to the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury by the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," he is authorized from time to time at his discretion, to issue, sell, or dispose of, at not less than par, coin, coupon, or registered bonds of the United States to an amount sufficient for the object stated in this section, bearing not to exceed 3 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States in coin after five years from their date, with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions provided in said act for the bonds therein authorized. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall use the proceeds thereof for the redemption of the United States legal-tender notes, and for no other purpose. Whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall offer any of the bonds authorized for sale by this act or by the Resumption act of 1875, he shall advertise the same and authorize subscriptions therefor to be made at the Treasury Department and at the Sub-Treasuries and designated depositories of the United States.

Sec. 2. That to provide for any temporary deficiency now existing or which may hereafter occur, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized at his discretion to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States to an amount not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, payable in three years after their date to the bearer in lawful money of the United States, or to the denomination of $20 or multiples thereof, with annual coupons for interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, and to sell and dispose of the same for not less than an equal amount of lawful money of the United States at the Treasury Department and at the Sub-Treasuries and designated depositories of the United States and at such Post Offices as he may select. And such certificates shall have the like qualities, privileges, and exemptions provided in said Resumption act for the bonds therein authorized. And the proceeds thereof shall be used for the purpose prescribed in this section and for no other.

The committee which prepared the bills was in session two hours and a half.

Applies to Other Lands than England.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The discussion which has been started deploring the apathy of our Government toward scientific and commercial research comes at an appropriate moment when the memorial to Huxley is under consideration. It is many years since Huxley raised the battlecry of science on behalf of the arts of peace. His words were neglected then, and they are neglected now. German industries, under judicious State stimulation, have made immense strides during the last quarter of a century, and yet no attention has been paid here to a fact so overwhelmingly important for this country. We hear on every side, from those who are already suffering, that our industries are being ruined by German competition; yet no authority stirs an eye to discover the reason, or a finger to invent a remedy. The reason is to be found in improved methods, based on scientific researches, without which industry in these days is simply prostrate. We interfere in a thousand vexatious ways with commerce, restricting, confining, and taxing. When shall we recognize that it is the goose which lays our golden eggs?

In France and Germany agriculture is fostered in an intelligent way, which appeals to the minds of husbandmen, not by technical lectures and mutual improvement societies, which are our substitute for practical education. The State scientific departments dispense knowledge of a useful kind, instead of brooding over mysteries in secret or issuing absurd regulations. The reason is that they are in touch with practical men. Science has a voice in the counsels of the Government. With us science is regarded as a thing to snub, a synonym for moon-gazing. There never was a greater or costlier mistake.

What You Eat

Will not cause distress, headache, sleeplessness, nervousness, if your stomach, liver and bowels are kept in good condition by

Hood's Pills

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

BILTMORE THROWN OPEN

George W. Vanderbilt Entertains at His Country Estate.

SPECIAL TRAINS CARRY THE GUESTS

Fox Chasing to be Part of the Holiday Diversion—The Day's Observance at the White House and at Lakewood.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 25.—George W. Vanderbilt formally opened his country home near Asheville to-day.

All immediate members of the Vanderbilt family now in this country are guests at Biltmore House. Among them are Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, mother of the owner of Biltmore; Mrs. Bromley, his aunt; Mrs. Kissam, Miss Kissam, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, daughter, and son; Cornelius Vanderbilt and family, W. K. Vanderbilt, W. D. Sloane and family, and others. All of these persons have come here in their own private cars, and brought with them an army of servants.

G. W. Vanderbilt has for two weeks past personally directed a corps of carvers, joiners, decorators, and florists in giving the finishing touches to the great mansion, and it doubtless stands to-day, in connection with its surrounding park and outlying hunting and fishing preserves, the most valuable as well as the most extensive private property in America. The house tract contains 8,000 acres, upon which seventy-five miles of driveways have already been constructed, while the hunting preserves embrace 87,000 acres, in which is included Mount Pisgah, one of the most prominent peaks on the Asheville plateau, which boasts the highest point east of the Rocky Mountains.

"Biltmore House" stands upon a splendid terrace, overlooking the French, Broad, and Swananroa Valleys, and from its turrets are to be seen not fewer than fifty mountain peaks, having an altitude of 5,000 feet and over. Every conceivable modern adornment and convenience is found within its walls. Driveways have been constructed at an enormous expense, and wind over rustic bridges, besides artificial lakes and natural water courses; while on either hand mountain sides, so attractive in their native ruggedness, have been aided by the art of landscape artists, and enriched in foliage from the arboretum until they form never-ending, beautiful surprises.

A Christmas tree donation was given at 11 o'clock to-day to all the employes on the estate, numbering between three and five hundred. Barrels of mistletoe and wagonloads of holly and cartloads of packages were distributed. A dinner was later served to the employes.

The company now at Biltmore is made up exclusively of members of the Vanderbilt family, but the festivities will broaden toward the close of the week, when a large company of Mr. Vanderbilt's New-York friends will be his guests for, perhaps, ten days. The time will be spent in coaching parties, hunting, fox chasing, quail shooting, and fishing.

CHRISTMAS DAY AT LAKEWOOD.

A Number of Celebrations at the New-Jersey Winter Resort.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 25.—Christmas Day was royally celebrated at Lakewood Cottagers entertained house parties, hotel managers welcomed guests to the full extent of the fine booking, and the sign of the green holly was over all.

A matinée for children was given in the ballroom of the Lakewood this afternoon.

Dinner parties were the order of the day. Among others Mr. and Mrs. Henry Randall and Edward Murphy of New-York entertained parties of friends. Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Stinson of Philadelphia gave a dinner, with covers for twelve. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Wallace took out a party on a break.

Holiday guests include Judge Rufus B. Cowing, Mrs. Cowing, Miss Cowing, Percy F. Cowing, Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., and Miss Cowing; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. George Palen, Mrs. H. L. Taylor, Miss Hoppock, Thomas J. O'Donohue, Miss O'Donohue, T. J. O'Donohue, Jr., of New-York, and ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway of Brooklyn.

At the Laurel House the office, dining room, and corridors were appropriately decorated. Mr. Plumer gave a dance Christmas Eve which brought out a large number of dancing people from the cottages. The Misses Andrews of New-York gave a dinner to Mrs. A. L. Lunt the same evening.

Among the guests this week are Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Truslow Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hagedorn, the Misses Hagedorn, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Gallatin, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Brown, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Martin, Mrs. J. V. Meserole, Mrs. A. H. Lynde, Mrs. George W. Elder, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Rogers of New-York; the Misses Eastwick of New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. George Gregory, Miss Gregory, Mrs. M. E. Dexter, and Miss Dexter of Philadelphia.

At the Laurel-in-the-Pines, the 5 o'clock teas were commenced to-day. Mr. Porter gave the first dance of the season in the pink ballroom. The following were among the guests: Mr. and Mrs. E. Robbins Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Colby, Howard A. Colby, and Everett Colby; Miss Knowlton, Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, Mrs. Shaffer, Newton M. Shaffer, Jr., Miss Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Miss Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Aldrich of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Nelson G. Carman, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. T. Taylor, Miss C. R. Stillman of Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Ballantine of Newark.

The Palmer House made a special celebration in the Christmas dinner. The house is hung with laurel ropes and wreaths, and the dining room was attractive at the dinner hour with each table decorated with a cluster of La France roses. Each guest was given a pretty souvenir in the form of a unique menu tied with green ribbons and a spray of holly.

Christmas Eve the Misses Devlin of New-York arranged a card party and to-night there was a concert at which Wilford Russell, the English baritone, sang, followed by a dance.

There were two family reunions at the house, that of the family of Mrs. Devlin of New-York and of Mrs. M. M. Bartow of Mahanoy City, Penn. Christmas guests include Dr. and Mrs. J. H. H. Hodgson, Miss E. M. Mundt, Miss Wyckoff, Miss C. A. Moore, A. J. Eason, Harry Duval, W. H. Devlin, Philip Devlin, H. J. McConnell of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, and Mr. and Mrs. Silas Jones of Philadelphia.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON.

The President's Children Made Happy With Many Fine Presents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Christmas at the White House was a memorable occasion for the Cleveland children. The crowning feature was an immense Christmas tree which had been placed in the library, trimmed on a scale of magnificence that would be a revelation to most young people whose belief in Santa Claus has not come in contact with the disappointment of iconoclasm.

Like thousands of other youngsters, Miss Ruth and her two sisters, Esther and Marion, hung up their stockings last night, and when they awoke this morning they found that Santa Claus had eluded the doorkeepers and policemen in and about the mansion and smuggled to the library and nursery such an endless array of delightful things that even little Marion, with her less than six months of worldly experience, was impressed. It was the first Christmas that Esther really experienced all that the occasion meant to the daughter of the President, and she and Ruth have been almost surfeited to-day with dolls and mechanical toys, and other playthings embodying all the latest wrinkles of toydom.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland spent the day at home quietly with their little family, and the building has been closed to visitors.

The weather during the afternoon was delightful, if unseasonable, the sun shining with the warmth almost of a June day. The streets and street cars were crowded with holiday makers, and the beautiful country roads, of which Washington has so many in its vicinity, were thronged with vehicles and cyclers. Only in the Ways and Means Committee room of the carefully guarded Capitol was a semblance of labor preserved, but even that hard-pressed committee shortly after 1 P. M. "adjourned from labor to refreshment" on the completion of its tariff and bond bills.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Supplied under Royal Warrants to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

JUDGE JOHN W. SHOWALTER OF CHICAGO

Personal Characteristics of a New Incumbent of the Circuit Bench.

From The Chicago Journal and Press.

Judge John W. Showalter, although only recently appointed to a position on the United States Circuit Court bench, has already become known throughout the country. His appointment of a receiver for the old Whisky Trust and his decision in the Gas Trust case, in which he practically held that all similar companies could combine under the laws of Illinois, have brought Judge Showalter into National prominence.

There is not a more interesting figure sitting on the Chicago bench to-day than he. Although verging toward sixty, Judge Showalter is as robust as a boy of twenty years. He is a Kentuckian, tall and broad-shouldered, with a rugged, healthful-looking face, large, clear, blue eyes; heavy iron-gray mustache, and overhanging eyebrows. His head is large and well proportioned. He has a broad forehead, partially concealed by a heavy shock of gray hair. His many years of labor have not lessened Judge Showalter's strength acquired on his father's Kentucky farm, nor have they bent his broad, Scotch-Irish back. His step is still springy. He is a well-preserved man, apparently good for more than the allotted number of years' service on the bench.

Judge Showalter's most distinguishing characteristic is his singular simplicity. He is charmingly shy both on and off the bench, and it has been hinted that the reason he never married is attributable to this very shyness of manner. The Judge himself seems to be at a loss to account for his remaining a bachelor all these years.

During a short interview he was asked to explain this singular state.

"I don't just know," he slowly replied, as he characteristically revolved his thumbs around each other and gazed retrospectively out of the window of his private office.

"It wasn't disappointment in love?" the reporter made bold to ask.

Judge Showalter laughed heartily at the suggestion, throwing his head back upon the back of the chair as he did so.

"I guess it wasn't disappointment in love that caused me to remain a bachelor," he said. "It has just happened that way.

"You believe in marriage, don't you, Judge?"

"Oh, yes, if the man gets the right kind of a woman. I was never fond of society, and—well, it just happened that I never married. That is all there is to it. I have been engrossed with the practice of law."

The Judge closed his lips firmly. He was apparently done with marriage speculations.

Judge Showalter is not an easy man to interview, especially upon his own life and characteristics. The interviewer is obliged to ask bany and varied questions in order to bring forth any information whatever regarding his life and work. While conversing he has a habit of resting his feet on his desk, and usually gazes abstractedly out of the window at the panorama of city life. But his abstraction is apparent, not real, for his Honor always follows an argument or a conversation very closely. In his private room he is fond of smoking. He held a lighted havana between his fingers while submitting, not any too willingly, to be interviewed.

"How do you like your work on the bench, Judge?"

"I find it very congenial."

"Do you prefer it to the practice of law?"

"Yes, I think I do, although I used to like the work of preparing briefs and the trial of cases in court."

"What class of litigation did you like best?"

"I liked land cases especially."

"Did you indulge in day dreams when you were a boy of ever becoming a Judge?"

"No; I cannot recall that I did, and I was exceedingly surprised when President Cleveland appointed me to my present position."

"Who is your favorite author, Judge?"

Judge Showalter pressed his right hand against the side of his face, characteristically, and thought a few moments before replying.

"I have been so busy with the law of late years that I have not been able to devote much time to general reading," he said presently. "However, I used to enjoy Shakespeare and Dickens, and still do when I find time to read them."

"You are a graduate of Yale, I believe?"

"Yes, I was graduated from there in 1867."

"What studies were you particularly proficient in?"

"Oh, I don't know. When I was a boy the teachers used to say I was pretty good in mathematics."

This was a surprising admission from so modest a man as Judge Showalter. The probability is that he is an unusually able mathematician.

He stood high in his studies at college, and was the orator of his class.

After graduating he returned to his father's Kentucky farm, and, while ostensibly cultivating corn, he spent most of his time in reading Blackstone and Kent. He came to Chicago in 1869 and studied law with Judge Dickey and Judge Moore. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, State's Attorney Charles H. Reid conducting the examination.

For several years he was a member of the firm of Abbott, Oliver & Showalter.

As a lawyer he is considered the best brief writers in Illinois. He is a very clear, logical, and forcible writer. In the preparation of pleadings and briefs he is exceedingly painstaking, and his examination of authorities is exhaustive.

Judge Showalter has bachelor quarters in the home of his former law partner, John Milton Oliver, at 514 West Congress Street. He is a member of the Illinois Club.

The Judge is absent-minded. He occasionally becomes so engrossed in a case submitted to him that he will leave his office for home and get upon the street before noticing that he has no hat on his head.

Judge Showalter has a conspicuous disregard for money. He is a man of means, yet not infrequently does he approach his stenographer and request the loan of a quarter. Probably a few minutes before he had given a dollar or two to a begging tramp, as he is wont to do.

His particular hobby is 'cello playing. That and chess playing are his principal diversions.

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NEW-YORK NEEDS DEFENSE

Would Be Menaced By the Fleet of a Hostile Nation.

ANTIQUATED GUNS IN THE FORTS

One Modern Steel Rifle at Sandy Hook Available—Another at Fort Hamilton Not Mounted—Niggardly Appropriations.

In view of the fact that Gen. Nelson A. Miles, at present commanding the army of the United States, stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES the other day that there are only "three high-power guns in place, two in New-York Harbor and one in San Francisco," it seems fitting that the inadequate character of our harbor defenses should be laid before the people of this city.

It is perhaps well to say at the outset that any citizen may verify the information given in this article either by a personal visit to the forts in the harbor or by consulting the various official reports from which extracts are taken. It may also be pointed out that so long as war with any country is a possibility—that is, until the millennium—Greater New-York will need solidly constructed forts for its protection against capture by an enemy's fleet. This necessity is like a fire insurance risk—until the building is completely insured there is always a possibility of the owner incurring a total loss of the value of his property. At present New-York is almost totally uninsured against the risk of capture.

Besides submarine mines and torpedoes, the details of which are necessarily kept secret from the public, there is at present available in New-York Harbor for defense against a fleet of battleships one twelve-inch modern steel rifle mounted on a disappearing carriage at Sandy Hook. There is also one modern ten-inch steel rifle at Fort Hamilton, the emplacement of, which, of concrete, granite, and earth, has been prepared, though the disappearing carriage is not ready and the weapon lies on a scaffold as harmless in its present state as if it were made of wood.

All the other guns in the forts around New-York are absolutely worthless as a means of preventing battleships from steaming straight to the Battery. They consist for the most part of converted and unconverted Rodman guns. The unconverted Rodman guns are smooth-bores and are made of cast iron; they have calibres of fifteen inches, as a rule, though in some cases they have calibres of twenty inches, and their penetrative power at an effective range of 3,000 yards is about four and a half inches of wrought iron. The converted Rodman guns have a steel rifled tube inserted into them, reducing their bore to eight inches and giving them a penetrative power at effective ranges of four and a half inches of steel.

If the Federal Government had the money and the modern rifles to replace these obsolete Rodman guns, it would take every gun out of the forts around New-York, except the new battery of sixteen twelve-inch rifled motars now at Sandy Hook. These mortars, while very formidable at short ranges, as they can drop shells with the impetus gained from a drop of a mile, are not considered by military men as efficient substitute for modern steel rifles. The deck of a ship is a very small mark for vertical fire, even under the greatly improved conditions of accuracy to which mortar fire has been brought in recent years.

In the Endicott plan for the defense of New-York, as revised in 1890, the forts in this harbor were to have 21 twelve-inch, 13 ten-inch, 9 eight-inch, and 176 twelve-inch rifled mortars.

In his report for 1894, Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of the War, said:

> One gun of the highest calibre is already suitably mounted at Sandy Hook and another is soon to be placed in position. Three of this calibre will be completed at the Pottsville during the fiscal year. One battery of sixteen 12-inch mortars, commanding the southern entrance to New-York Harbor, is nearly completed, and by the close of the fiscal year a second battery, commanding the eastern entrance, like batteries at Boston and San Francisco will be mounted. Emplacements are prepared in addition at Portland, Me.; near Washington, D. C.; at Hampton Roads, Va., and initiated near Philadelphia, Penn., and at Pensacola, Fla. Casements for submarine mines are finished or in construction at eleven ports.

So far as the public has any information, the mortar battery at either Fort Schuyler or Willet's Point, at the eastern entrance to the harbor, has not yet been completed. With Col. Lamont's well-known activity in accomplishing what he undertakes, and considering the general anxiety of the army to do everything toward making our undefended position more secure, it is only fair to lay the blame of what has not been done on the niggardly appropriations which successive Congresses have made for coast defense.

It is now recognized by all the great military powers of the world that the basis of coast defense must be modern steel rifles, fired from disappearing carriages, from behind massive screens of earth, concrete, and granite. It takes some time to make one of these emplacements after its position has been selected. The concrete must be laid in successive layers, and allowed time to harden. Then the carriage must be fitted on the bed prepared for it twenty feet or so below the level at which the gun is fired.

The position of the ship is calculated with a range finder and telegraphed to the man in charge of the gun. The gun is accurately adjusted to hit the point determined by the officer in charge of the range finder. It is then suddenly elevated to the firing angle above the bank, the powder is ignited, and the projectile is on its mission, after which the gun suddenly disappears again. The gun is in sight altogether about five seconds, the men never appear at all, and they are in perfect safety from everything except a chance shell fired vertically. The men have protection even from this, as they have a subterranean chamber, to which they may retire when not working the gun.

It takes at least two months to make one of these steel rifles, the men working in alternate shifts night and day; so that no matter how many expert workmen the Government had, or how lavishly it was prepared to spend money, the two months would still have to elapse before the unmounted guns were ready for transportation to their final destination.

Col. Lamont, in his report for 1894, gives the following facts in relation to the capacity and performance of the ordnance factory at Watervliet:

> The army gun factory is capable of an annual output of twelve 8-inch guns, fifteen 10-inch guns, thirteen 12-inch guns, and fifty field guns.

Further on he says:

> Since it began operations the gun factory has turned out thirty 8-inch, thirty-five 10-inch, and fifteen 12-inch seacoast guns, and eight 12-inch steel mortars.

As Gen. Miles stated that only three high-power guns were in position—two in New-York and one at San Francisco—there must, therefore, be seventy-seven high-power guns waiting for the money to mount them.

The difference between a Rodman converted rifle and a high-power modern steel rifle is easily seen in the amount of steel which each can penetrate. The Rodman gun, with its rifled tube inserted, can penetrate four and a half inches of steel at an effective range of 3,000 yards. An eight-inch modern steel rifle will penetrate eight inches of steel at any reasonable distance; a ten-inch high-power rifle, ten inches of steel, and a twelve-inch high-power rifle, twelve inches of steel. The thumb rule for modern high-power guns is that they will penetrate an inch of steel for every inch of calibre, and that they will carry a mile for every inch of calibre. But, while a twelve-inch high-power gun ought thus to carry twelve miles, it is almost impossible for range finders to fix any object with accuracy at a greater distance than six miles. So that six miles is the general effective limit of range for big-power guns.

Gen. N. A. Miles, in an interview with a reporter for The San Francisco Examiner, reprinted in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Aug. 24, 1890, said:

> The cities of Seattle and Tacoma are entirely at the mercy of any foreign naval power which might choose to menace them. It would be practicable for the British fleet at Esquimault, near Victoria, B. C., to take absolute possession of Puget Sound and the cities and towns upon it and destroy its commerce and property in twenty-four hours.

Further on in the interview he said:

> It is a long-since-exploded idea that military nations nowadays indulge in declarations of war. If there is to be an assault upon an enemy by an agressive nation which has confidence in its ability to come out winner in the fight, they are not going to sit calmly by and give the other fellow a chance to so far equip himself as to render defeat impossible or even doubtful. That would be like expecting one boy who is going to thrash another to go and say to him: "Go and get into training and bring your crowd along, and I'll thrash you then."

What Gen. Miles said five years ago of Puget Sound is equally applicable to New-York Harbor to-day, and to-morrow, and all the time, until the quota of high-power guns shall have been obtained and the necessary works constructed from which to use them effectively at a moment's notice. The small but compact and well-trained regular army, reinforced by the National Guard of the various States, would be able to serve any number of guns needed for coast defense long enough to enable the prodigious reserve strength of the country to be fitted for action.

What would happen to New-York in case war suddenly broke out in the present unprotected condition has been graphically foretold by Gen. B. F. Tracy in his annual report to Congress as Secretary of the Navy, in 1890. After discussing the vulnerability of the cities along the eastern coast between Fort Monroe and Boston, the report says:

> The harbor of New-York is at the present time entirely defenseless. The forts at the Narrows would offer no obstruction to the entrance of a fleet. Any vessel, whatever her size or character, armed with modern 8-inch guns—which, be it remembered, are far from being the heaviest guns afloat—could be out of range of the forts and destroy them. As for Long Island Sound, it has no forts worthy of the name, and the entrance to the East River by that route is as unobstructed as the Narrows. It may be said that guns could be mounted on shore to defend such a fleet. The army possesses no modern guns for such a purpose, and the cast-iron shells from the guns now in its possession would make no more impression on modern iron-clads than ballstones on a roof.
>
> It is likewise thought by those who are ignorant of the actual conditions that torpedoes would prevent the entrance of a fleet. The fact is, we have no torpedoes or stationary torpedoes or mines, indeed, we have, or could make and lay in abundance, but an attacking fleet could pick them up or countermine them without danger to itself, leaving a clear path for its ships. Of automobile torpedoes, which, though not a principal means of defense, would yet be a contributing factor, we have not one at the present time. As for our unprotected cruisers, if they staid in port it would only be to become involved in a general capitulation. There is nothing, therefore, to prevent the access of a fleet to New-York by either the eastern or southern entrance.

Gen. Tracy's allusion to countermining may require some explanation. All submarine mines designed to injure ships passing over them consist of large quantities of nitroglycerine or guncotton, or of both together. These materials are easily exploded by detonation, even if the detonation be some distance away. Every countermine employed in a navigable channel will explode every mine in that channel within a radius of forty yards. In this way the attacking warships could keep a clear channel of eighty yards, which is wide enough for absolute safety from sunken mines beyond that limit.

The report continues:

> With a fleet once in the harbor the consequences would be of such magnitude that the country at large could not afford to disregard them. The popular impression is that the danger of a seacoast city is the danger of bombardment with ransom as the alternative. It is not regarded as a pressing danger, being opposed to the civilized tendencies of the age, and, at the worst, a menace that can be bought off. Leaving out, however, the possibility, if such possibility exists, that a State at war will forego the overwhelming advantage out of deference to the "civilized tendencies of the age," and that any State or city is rich enough to pay the fifty or one hundred millions that may be exacted as the price of immunity, the danger does not stop here. The terms of ransom would undoubtedly include all the shipping, naval or mercantile, in the port. In the case of New-York it would be hard to say what limit would be fixed to a ransom, and Brooklyn and Jersey City would contribute their shares.
>
> But the calamity would not end with the payment of money and the surrender of ships. Not a dollar once in the waters of New-York would remain there. Commerce would be annihilated. Communication would be absolutely cut off. The ferryboats would cease to run. The Brooklyn Bridge would be closed to traffic as the condition of its preservation. Finally, railroad communications would be cut and the food supply of two and a half millions of people would come to an end. Capitalists might afford to pay a ransom, but famine would fall first on the homes of the poor. The ransom paid by that population would be anything which it was in their power to give and which the fleet in the harbor would accept as the equivalent for its withdrawal.

After figuring out the quantity of food daily needed by the population of New-York and Brooklyn and proving that starvation would be only a matter of days, the report says:

> The present statement is revealing no secret—at least no secret to foreign States. It is only our people who ignore it. It is known to them upon the charts of our coast survey—charts upon which every channel on the water and every topographical detail on the land are plotted with fatal accuracy, and which any one, American or foreign, has for years been able to have for the asking.
>
> No land force, however numerous or resolute, could prevent the result I have described. Our present naval force would be equally powerless. Even when all the ships now authorized are completed, we should not have a fighting chance against a respectable fleet of foreign iron-clads.

Everything which Gen. Tracy said in 1890 is equally true to-day, with the exception of the one twelve-inch high-power gun mounted at Sandy Hook and the ten-inch gun waiting for its carriage at Fort Hamilton. The mortar batteries and torpedoes are all very well as auxiliary defenses; what is wanted are high-power guns which can fire projectiles into armor-clad warships. Some persons have been comforted with the thought that in the event of war the channels could be blocked. The answer to that is the explosion at Hell Gate. With plenty of dynamite a foreign fleet could easily clear the channels of obstruction. Nothing can take the place of high-power guns, mounted on disappearing carriages behind strongly constructed parapets of earth, concrete, and granite.

LACK OF MEN FOR THE GUNS.

Suggestions Made by Col. Sanger in an Official Report.

Col. William Cary Sanger, Assistant Chief of Artillery of New-York, was appointed by the late Adjt. Gen. Porter to make a special study of coast defense in this country and abroad. That portion of his report which relates to the National Guard in the matter of coast defense follows:

> There are at present serviceable smoothbores and converted and other rifles, mounted or in position to be mounted, in the New-York Harbor forts, which would require for a single day's action, with three reliefs, over 7,000 men. The Fortifications Board stated that the proper defense of New-York Harbor calls for 239 additional rifled guns and mortars; these guns would require at least 6,000 additional men. If the recommendations of the board were fully carried into effect, we would require at the lowest estimate 13,000 artillerymen for New-York Harbor and 85,000 for all our forts; but, considering for the moment the command as the one existing, we find that New-York alone, with its present insufficient armament, needs over 7,000 artillerymen for one day's action. We have at present 3,000 artillerymen, and if every artilleryman in the navy was sent to New-York Harbor, there would be over 3,000 men too few to serve the present insufficient number of guns in one day's action. One might suppose that the New-York militia would be the force to supply the needed men, but of the 13,000 men who now compose that force, there is not, if we except the naval militia, one company trained to serve heavy seacoast guns or guns of position. The efficiency of the naval militia and its ability to render valuable service afloat or ashore are recognized by all, but it is organized as a naval force, and it is proper to assume that it will be called upon in time of war to do other work than serve the guns in our harbor forts. And yet, with a National army of 25,000 men, with a militia of 112,000 in the several States, and with 8,000,000 men liable to military service, there is no plan for creating the companies, regiments, or brigades which they would form. In too few cases are the State forces auxiliary to the regular army; they are, rather, supplementary to the police power of the several States. They could be of no service in manning the heavy guns on which the hope of defense must rest.
>
> It would be a mistake to organize any artillery force outside of the army, unless the National or State Governments would undertake to have appropriations made for a suitable amount of target practice. It is important that there should be a uniform plan of organization throughout the different States, and a uniform standard of excellence for all members of the force. Four plans have been suggested in order to obtain men for duty in the harbor forts:
>
> 1. Existing infantry organizations might be trained as artillerymen in addition to their work as infantry. This plan would be at best imperfect and unsatisfactory. Even in the army, where the men can be continuously instructed during the entire period of their enlistment, it is considered impossible to make the same men good infantrymen and good artillerymen, and with the limited time for the instruction of the National Guard or State militia, it would be utterly impossible to accomplish this result.
>
> 2. Some of the existing infantry organizations might be changed to artillery. This second plan is open to equally serious objection of another kind. There is no one State to-day in which the existing infantry organizations are sufficiently strong numerically to permit of changing some of the formations into artillery, with any possibility of getting enough artillery without seriously weakening the infantry.
>
> 3. The existing State force might be increased in numbers, and the new formation might be organized as artillery. But in every State the numerical limit of the State force now imposed by law or financial limitations would preclude the enrollment and organization of an adequate artillery force. So that to carry out this plan some legislative action would be necessary.
>
> 4. A new force might be organized either (a) by State legislation, or (b) by the action of Congress, or (c) by the combined action of the State Legislature and of Congress. This, in the judgment of many, offers the most satisfactory solution of the problem, namely, the creation of a new force, by action of the State Legislatures or of Congress, or by the combined action of both. Congress, under the direction of its wisest military advisers, could pass a law organizing the necessary force. The unit would, of course, be the battery, and the number of batteries would be determined by the armament at the different fortified places. The men would be enrolled in their several States, and the officers would receive their commissions from their States. Such a force would have harmonious and uniform organization, without which it could not be efficient, while at the same time the individuality and sovereignty of the States would be recognized.

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Economic Value of Birds.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The economic value of birds is untold. This fact might be placed beyond dispute if it were possible to prepare two tables—one showing how many wire worms it would take to destroy a mile of turnips, how many grubs to ravage the wheat harvests of a dozen farms, how many insects to strip the leafy glades of a forest bare, how many to spoil the fruits of wide orchards—the other recording the fact that these very numbers of insects are eaten by a few humble birds in the course of the year. That the result would be conclusive evidence of the birds' value may be safely foretold by a glance at a few facts which have already been brought to bear upon the question.

In the Spring, when there are clamorous young birds in the nest, the house sparrow returns every three or four minutes, each time bearing spoils in the shape of insect food. Calculated at its lowest posible value—that is allowing only one insect to each journey—this thankless task represents tens of thousands of captured insects as the work of one pair of birds in one month. Swift fliers like the swallow that hawk for food in the air may rank higher, they slay their hundreds of thousands. But Mr. Fowler quotes an instance which will show how far below the maximum is this computation:

"One day a martin dropped a cargo of flies out of its mouth on to my hat, just as it was about to be

TO MAKE A NATIONAL PARK

Proposed Improvement in Saratoga's Valley of the Springs.

APPEAL TO BE MADE TO CONGRESS

Efforts to Increase the Utility of the Health-Giving Waters — A Greater Saratoga Is Proposed.

SARATOGA, Dec. 25.—The Federal Government is to be asked to make a public park of the Valley of the Springs, at this famous resort, to be held for all time under National jurisdiction, free to all the people.

With an enthusiasm which is as sparkling and as spontaneous as the gushing of the waters, the project has been taken up. Well-known men have the matter in charge, and have a detailed scheme of improving and beautifying what was by nature made a park, but has since become unsightly because careless man has had the handling of it.

Since that day in the Indian wars when a wounded soldier was taken to the High Rock, where the redmen had found a healing water, the springs of Saratoga have become known all over the world. The little streams that flow from the hidden reservoirs have floated the name of Saratoga to the uttermost ends of the earth. The place is America's greatest spa.

It is because the possibilities which lie in these springs are not realized so long as they are under private control and ownership, and because there is a possibility that their life may be exhausted, that the proposition to establish a public park in the Valley of the Springs originated.

It was first proposed to go to the Legislature and ask the State to purchase the valley and make it a State park, but, because Saratoga is a National resort, and because in several instances the National Government has set aside the unique contributions of nature as parts of its public domains, the State idea was given up. In the acquisition of the Hot Springs of Arkansas, the Yosemite and Yellowstone Parks, ample precedent had been established for such action as it is desired should be taken here.

There are many arguments brought forward by the movers in the project as sufficient ground on which to base an appeal to Congress, and so, after having outlined the plan as it was to have been presented to the Legislature, at a recent meeting of the committee which has it in hand, it was determined to go to the National rather than the State Government. Franklin W. Smith is Chairman of the committee. He has devoted much time to preparing a plan for the proposed park.

The plan is a large one. It involves not only the improvement of that particular part of the village where the springs are, but the changing, the beautifying, enlarging, and improving of the village itself. Much of this would necessarily be as private enterprise. When completed, it would transform the village into a more beautiful and imposing spa, and bring the realization of the prophecies and hopes of those who have been talking of the Greater Saratoga.

There would be material and aesthetical gains in the consummation of the project. A park would be provided. Broadway, the main thoroughfare of the village, would be remodeled. The business part of the village would be greatly improved, and the village and the park would be in a sense blended into one, which would be unsurpassed in its scenic effects.

The proposed park would include the territory above the present entrance to Congress Park to the north as far as and including the Excelsior Spring. According to the plan proposed when it was looked upon as a State matter, the southern boundary was to be at the northern end of the Congress Park. That was for the reason that the grounds about the Congress Park are now improved. Should the National Government see fit to acquire jurisdiction, it is likely that these grounds would be regarded as a desirable acquisition and would be purchased.

That part of the Valley of the Springs which lies to the north of the Congress Spring is anything but a park now. The environs of the health-giving fountains are anything but pleasant to the eye or the nostrils. Much of the vacant land has been used as a dumping ground, and much of that part which is not vacant is covered with sheds, tumble-down shanties, stables, and shops. Rubbish in the yards, tumble-down fences, weeds, muddy holes in the valley, straggling scrub brushes, clothes lines laden with picturesque assortments from laundries, and crooked paths that look as if worn by goats on a hunt for castaway tomato cans and broken bottles—these are the scenic details which meet the eye of the visitors to the little buildings within which the springs sputter and bubble, as if they were dissatisfied that their first appearance in the daylight should be amid such unlovely surroundings. The hillside is capable of beauty in landscape; it is littered with slovenly dumped rubbish. The valley could be made a beauteous panorama; it is not only inartistic, but untidy. The valley teems with fountains full of medicinal virtue; all about them are microbe-breeding piles of dirt.

The picture of the proposed park involves a grand transformation scheme. It supposes a condemnation of the three blocks on Broadway north of Congress Hall. The west line continues from Lake Avenue to the Red Spring.

On the east side, from Congress Street against Congress Park, the land condemned is to be 110 feet between Congress Hall and the clubhouse, for an entrance to the park; then westward to Red Spring, on a line 150 feet west of Circular Street. Within these east and west outer lines it is proposed to assign a range the entire length of the park for lots 150 feet deep, for sale, under restrictions, for acceptable styles of buildings, all to front on the park.

In the arguments which have been brought forward among the people of the village who are deeply interested in the proposed change, the following have received prominence:

First—The vastly enhanced value of the blocks resold on Broadway.

Second—The betterments rightfully and usually assessed on adjacent estates.

Third—The value of lots for resale ranging about one mile on either side.

Fourth—The increase in actual value of lands made marketable, outlying to large distance, for accommodation of residences and trades displaced.

Fifth—The increase of business of all kinds by added travel drawn by enhanced beauty and new facilities for pleasure.

Sixth—The employment and trade that would follow such extensive reconstruction.

Seventh—A protection of the springs.

Eighth—An improved system of drainage.

One argument not named in this list is brought forward by Mr. Smith, and this will appeal more directly to all the people who ever have visited or ever expect to visit Saratoga. That lies in the simple statement that the waters of the springs would be free. For half a century or more Saratoga has been a favorite resort. From all parts of the world people have come to enjoy its bracing atmosphere and drink its spring water, and in all that time its springs, being under private control, have flowed into the visitors' clubs only after the visitor had yielded up a nickel for the privilege. There is not to-day in this village any part of the equipment furnished by the spring owners, a single free seat, where man, woman, or child, thirsty and tired, may sit beneath a tree and quaff the bubbling water. In a paper which Mr. Smith prepared on the subject, he said:

"Proprietors and residents of Saratoga have mistakenly imagined that it supplies all features of beauty, all appliances of pleasure customary to other spas in the world. On the contrary, it utterly lacks the most essential—freedom in use of the parks.

"It is still more repellant, especially to those accustomed to the contrary, to find that each delicious quaff from these ceaseless fountains is an expense. Certainly, no reflection upon the proprietors is possible; for the springs are private property, that have cost and continually cost outlay. Long ago the people should have secured ownership, that they might be forever free to the world. This title is now tenfold more important when the existence of the springs in the future is endangered. It is perhaps to-day, with proposed sinkage of a hundred wells for gas, a crisis of their existence that demands an immediate appeal to legislative protection."

The new Broadway is to have four blocks, instead of three, between Congress Hall and the Town Hall. The new Central Block is to be divided by the extension of Division Street across the park. These blocks are condemned not only for improved reconstruction, but to widen Broadway seventy-five feet. The width is to be assigned thus: First, 15 feet to a colonnade; second, 35 feet to the sidewalk; third, 25 feet to be assigned by title to the owners of land for the four new blocks.

All who have returned from Continental Europe recall among their most vivid pleasures fascinating promenades beneath long ranges of sheltered arcade. A mile stretch of the Rue de Rivoli, in Paris; the abounding piazzas of the Italian cities; Turin, Bologna, and all others, defending from rain and sheltering from the sun, entice one constantly out of doors. They concentrate beneath them all leisure population; and are incessant panoramic display of the most elegant as well as varied and picturesque society.

One plan proposed is that the colonnade should be made of Doric columns, continuous on the outer edge of the walk, supporting a balustered promenade. This elevated esplanade could be used for a walk to relieve the crowd beneath. This colonnade could be made cheaply and indestructibly of concrete. The third section of the added width, 25 feet conveyed to the owners of the replotted estates, is for use under reservations for out-of-door cafés, &c., which make characteristic features of the boulevards of Paris, or where the estate may be for trade, for display of merchandise under restrictive direction of the authorities.

The four proposed new blocks on Broadway will be about 300 feet in length. The present depth of the estates does not exceed 150 feet. It is proposed to give to these blocks by deed 210 feet in depth, to be applied thus: Twenty-five feet on Broadway, 160 feet for the depth of the new block to the eastward, and 25 feet for two open terraces upon the park.

These appropriations leave area for the new blocks of 300 feet in length by 160 feet in depth. They are supposed to be mainly apartment houses—i. e., four stories, the two lower stories for restaurants and trade, offices, &c. They are to surround a large inner court arcaded with galleries above, 35 feet wide and 200 feet long, ample for gardens and fountains—real Spanish patios. There could then be four store fronts, instead of one—one on Broadway, two on the court, and one on the terrace overlooking the park. By glass arcades, where demanded, the entire depth of 160 feet could be utilized.

Mr. Smith has thus outlined his idea of the architectural and landscape beauties of the improved street and park:

"The terraces are appropriated to private ownership, with the four arcades. The third terrace below is a part of the park. It is carried over the streets, crossing into the park by bridges, making a continuous promenade 1,400 feet in length.

"These terraces should be built up of rough natural rockwork, covered with running foliage, and be inclosed by balustrades, Venetian masts, &c. Varied forms of evergreens in vases upon the posts would make them in effect rich illustrations of Italian gardens.

"In the valley are to be various constructions, such as restaurants, museums, a playstead, a sand court, a sylvan colonnade, a miniature lake, a garden concert pavilion, tennis and archery courts, &c.

"Seats are everywhere; in tiers before the concert pavilions, ranged upon the terraces, the borders of the streams, and along the avenues.

"At the right, on the hill crest, are seen structures of palatial façade. These are proposed combinations of separate dwellings or apartments in one symmetrical elevation—an imitation of the York and Oxford terraces of London. This great elegance is available at slight increase of expense. The added outlay is fourfold repaid by the enhanced value of the separate estates.

"All have porches, balconies, or arcades. They are the luxury of warm climates, and Saratoga's life is in Summer heat.

"Beyond the terraces indicated on the plan the street of lots for resale extends to Red Spring, and returns to a junction at the broad block. About two miles of frontage on the park are made available for sale.

"A contrast of the value of such sites upon the park with that of the value of the valley at present will indicate the betterments to accrue toward the outlay.

"The scheme of a park is not more extensive proportionately for Saratoga than was Central Park for New-York, Prospect Park for Brooklyn, or many others at the time of their inception."

It is estimated that $1,000,000 will be ample to meet the condemnation of the required lands. The land which would be included in the park is now well supplied with trees; its streets are graded, and a system of drainage exists, so that the greater part of the park construction would be the clearing away of the undesirable features of the landscape.

On the 28d of August, 1890, the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives reported a bill to set apart a certain tract of land in California, known as the Yosemite Valley, forever, as a public park. On the 25th of August this was referred to the Senate Committee on Public Lands. On the 8th of September it was returned to the Senate and passed without debate.

KNABE PIANOS.

New Artistic Styles in Rare Fancy Woods,

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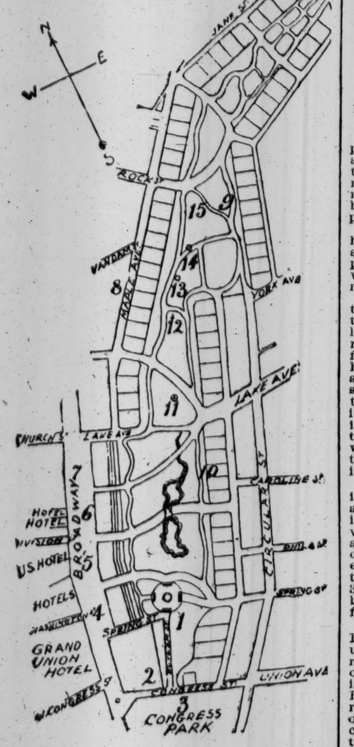
148 Fifth Avenue.

Bird's-Eye View of the Proposed National Park, Saratoga Springs.

View of Broadway, Saratoga Springs.
Looking North from the United States Hotel, as Proposed in the Plans for the National Park.



Plan of Proposed Park, Saratoga Springs.

THE PASSING AWAY OF AMERICAN BIRDS

South Carolina Has Practically Lost Two It Cherished.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News.

In our own vicinity two species of native birds are becoming quite rare—the showy red bird, whose cheery notes are always ready to greet the first mild morning in Spring, and the mocking bird. Both of these birds once built their nests in every garden in the city and in the quiet graveyards that surround the old churches, but they are seldom heard in town now, except from behind the wires of a cage.

It is hard to say to what cause the disappearance of the red birds is to be attributed, but the extinction of the "Southern nightingale" is partly owing to the market opened for them by Northern tourists, who are desirous to carry back from a Southern trip one of the most characteristic of our birds. We believe an attempt was made to preserve them by imposing a fine for killing or trapping them, and it is in matters of other things, there is always a way where there is a will to evade the law, and the traffic in mocking birds continues, as much as $25 being sometimes paid for a good singer. From one district in Texas from three to four thousand mockers are annually shipped to the North without at all supplying the steady demand for them.

The introduction of the English sparrow is to blame for the disappearance of several of our sweet-singing native birds from whatever locality is infested with the combative little wretches, but at least they are free from blame in the matter of the mocking birds, the latter being quite capable of holding their own against any number of sparrows. Musicians are proverbially contentious, and these feathered vocalists are no exception to the rule. Next to singing there is nothing a mocking bird loves so much as fighting, and in default of other antagonists they have frequently been seen to pick a quarrel with a cat, and even to put it to flight by their shrill screams and the pecks of their sharp beaks.

There are, however, many kinds of native birds that are not so courageous as the mockers, and they have withdrawn themselves from contact with the impudent little foreigners, perhaps for the purpose of leaguing themselves against them with the intention to prevent further encroachments. In the meantime the newcomers have multiplied to such a degree that every park and garden in the city now has a flock, or covey, or whatever may be the appropriate name for a number of sparrows, that fly up from the ground with a whir that would do credit to a covey of partridges, and that make the mornings and evenings hideous with the sounds of their warfare. We certainly made a very poor bargain when we exchanged our native songsters of the grove for these saucy and pugnacious sparrows.

Brothers Reunited After Many Years.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

B. D. Williamson, a hardware merchant of the village of Morley, Mich., has been in search of two sisters and a brother for many years. His father having died before he was born, and his mother dying when he was only six years old, he went to live with his uncle in Flowerfield Township, St. Joseph County, Mich., and the members of the family gradually drifted apart.

It was recently published that Hiram Williamson of Pierson, Mich., had been granted an increase of pension. B. D. Williamson wrote him to learn the name of his father and mother, and received an invitation to visit him. It developed that they were brothers, and last Thursday they held a reunion, it having been forty-five years since their last meeting.

The sisters are living in the southern part of Michigan, and Hiram Williamson has lived seventeen years on a farm near Pierson, only thirteen miles from his brother, and each was in search of the other all this time.

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THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI

SOME NOTABLE TRIALS

VII.

The Case of Commander Mackensie.

On the first day of December, 1842, a curiously impressive and terrific scene occurred on board the United States brig Somers, then homeward bound from a cruise to the west coast of Africa, and about 500 miles east of the Island of St. Thomas. The crew were mustered at quarters, whips were manned, and three men were hanged at the mainyard arms between the blue sky and the bluer water, with the gorgeously brilliant banner flaunting overhead. These men were a midshipman named Philip Spencer, the boatswain, named Cromwell, and an ordinary sailor named Small.

The Somers stopped at St. Thomas Dec. 5, and arrived at New-York Dec. 14. There was an air of secrecy about the warship as she lay at the dock which aroused general comment. The crew were kept aboard, and visits to and from the shore, if not prohibited, were regarded with scant favor. It became known that four prisoners had been transferred to the navy yard, and that the Commander, Alexander Slidell Mackensie, had sent a confidential messenger post haste to Secretary Ushur at Washington. Little by little the truth, as above set forth, spread; and then from North to South and from East to West the whole country was in a whirl of excitement and a fever of agitation, with every man a partisan, and a bitter one, too.

Tyler was then President, probably the most unpopular man who ever reached that station, with the exception of John Adams. His Secretary of War was John C. Spencer of the State of New-York, an eminent lawyer, a thoroughgoing politician, and the father of the young midshipman, Philip Spencer, who had thus been put to a shameful death.

Commander Mackensie was well known, being of good family, and distinguished in a literary way; but in addition to his personal friends, all the opponents of the Administration, and their name was legion, became his adherents. His deed was applauded on one side and execrated on the other; dignified as discipline and stigmatized as murder; his victim was denounced as a pirate and mourned as an unoffending and light-hearted boy, and a mob of opinions prevailed!

There can be little doubt that Mackensie came home feeling that he deserved well of his country, and would receive, perhaps, the civic crown of a Brutus. He gravely recommended for promotion those officers who had been most subservient to his will; he hinted in his report that an official indorsement would be welcome to him. He was a good man in his way, narrow-minded, opinionated, and thoroughly out of place in the navy. Had his career been limited by the walls of a district school, with a desk as his throne and a birch rod as his scepter, he would doubtless have been attended through life by respect, and have died in the odor of sanctity.

Of Philip Spencer but little of commendation can be said. He was only eighteen when he was executed, and youth cannot be wholly bad. He was wild, crazy-headed; an incorrigible who had been sent to sea in the good, old-fashioned way as a last resort; but yet not the demon, not the cold-blooded, calculating, ruthless villain which panic and passion pictured him.

Of course there was a court of inquiry over this extraordinary, nay, even anomalous, event in the history of the navy. The proceedings were held in secret, and their result was a complete justification for Mackensie. But public clamor was not even hushed for one moment by such an adjudication. A civil court indicted Mackensie for murder; a civil Judge ruled that he had no jurisdiction to try such a matter. Finally, Feb. 1, 1843, a court-martial consisting of ten Captains and two Commanders convened on board the United States ship North Carolina for the trial of Mackensie under specifications charging him with murder, oppression, and conduct unworthy of an officer. The court subsequently removed its sittings to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and continued its hearings for forty days. Probably no issue ever tried in this country attracted such engrossing attention, criticism, and praising; and it is for this reason, together with the tragic romance of the story there brought out, that it is now worthy of revival and review. Of course it presents no notable rulings of law; courts-martial have no legal standing—except, perhaps, misunderstanding!

The Judge Advocate first proved the transaction, a brief, undisputed matter of fact, which of itself put Mackensie on his defense. The laws of the United States regarding mutiny and its punishment were definite. They provided as follows: "If any person in the navy shall make, or attempt to make, any mutinous assembly, he shall, on conviction thereof by a court-martial, suffer death." Now, the Captain of a detached vessel had no power to convene a court-martial. That right rested only with the Executive, through the Secretary of the Navy, except in case of a fleet at sea, and then an Admiral might summon one. It would seem, therefore, that Mackensie should have brought the accused men home for trial, and that in putting them to death he acted without and beyond his powers. He pleaded, however, that in the necessities of his position he found his law, and is indisputable that if the safety of his vessel and crew depended on the example of a summary execution, he not only had the right, but it was his duty to enforce one. Mackensie had the assistance of eminent counsel during this trial. Opposed to him was the Judge Advocate, a curious official, who is supposed to represent the truth, but who generally is so human as only to present his view of it. Charles O'Conor and Benjamin F. Butler formally petitioned to appear for the family of Spencer, but their request was refused.

The Somers, it was shown, was a small vessel of only 266 tons burden. Officers and crew, there were 120 souls aboard, of whom 96 were under age. It can readily be imagined how closely packed was the living space; there was literally no room in the hold that was not fully utilized. Such a crew, of course, was unruly; the proportion of boys far exceeded the legal limit, and they doubtless were unruly boys, too. The boatswain was kept busy on the voyage out with his cat, and, indeed, seemed to like to wield it, a change in this regard being afterward held as suspicious against him. But yet there was no real trouble and no extensive dissatisfaction. Spencer was not popular with the officers; he had brought a bad reputation with him from other vessels on which he had served. It is said that Mackensie tried to have him detached before the Somers sailed. He spent most of his leisure with the crew, and this was considered a sign of guilt, though it may have been no more than loneliness and a love for yarns which caused him to do so.

On the 26th of November Lieut. Ganseveort brought the following story to the Commander's ears: That the night previous Spencer had called J. H. Wales, the purser's steward, to sit beside him on the booms, and then, after having asked him whether he feared death and was afraid to kill a man, and receiving satisfactory assurances of courage, had first sworn him to secrecy and then told him that there was a plot, of which he himself was the ringleader, to seize the ship, kill the Commander and officers, cause those of the crew who remained loyal to walk the plank, and then, ho! for the Isle of Palms under the Jolly Roger, on a glorious piratical career! That Spencer had further said that there were about twenty men already pledged, and that if Wales would join he should be made third officer. That one of the seamen named Small subsequently joined the group and expressed his satisfaction over the prospects of a new recruit. That Wales, as soon as opportunity offered, told his tale to his chief, who brought it in turn to the Lieutenant.

At first, according to Mackensie's own testimony, he thought very little of this story, deeming it a practical joke. But night brought sense of responsibility and apprehension. So, the following day, the commander thus addressed the young midshipman on the quarter deck:

"I learn, Mr. Spencer, that you aspire to the command of the Somers?"

"Oh, no, Sir," replied Spencer, with a "deferential but unmoved expression."

"Did you not tell Mr. Wales that you had a project to kill the commander, the officers, and a considerable portion of the crew and convert her into a pirate?"

"I may have told him so, Sir, but it was a joke."

"You must have been aware that you could only have encompassed your designs by passing over my dead body and over those of the officers. You had given yourself a great deal to do. It will be necessary for me to confine you, Sir."

It may be noted here that in all his descriptions of what occurred, Mackensie is so dramatic as to approach the heights of burlesque, were it not for the shadows which the events themselves cast.

Whereupon Spencer was taken into custody, his clothes searched, his sword removed, and, double-ironed and handcuffed, he was placed on the larboard armchest, where, to use the commander's language, again, "Lieut. Ganesvoort watched over him with an eagle eye."

Search was also made through Spencer's personal belongings, and in his razor box a list was found kept in mysterious characters. This was deciphered by a learned fellow-officer, and proved to be a classification of the crew as follows: "Four certain, ten doubtful, and eighteen to be retained nolens volens."

It is pitiable to consider the paucity of this mystification. Spencer had simply employed Greek letters to spell English words; any tyro in the solving of enigmas could have made it out without the slightest knowledge of that ancient alphabet. The document, however, served to strengthen Mackensie's belief that a dangerous conspiracy existed aboard, and ensuing occurrences confirmed it.

Nov. 27 was Sunday, and there was an inspection. The commander was struck with the way the boatswain, Cromwell, stood up to his full height and flourished his battle axe, and also with the cringing and fearsome manner of the seaman, Small. And when, that afternoon, a spar was carried away through Small's misunderstanding or disobedience of the order, he was convinced, from the way the crew rushed and stamped, that this had been an occasion for the plot to put the 26 men under arrest and had them set, manacled, on the starboard armchest. Four others, who were guilty of some trifling breaches, were also secured in a similar manner. It would not seem unusual to the impartial reader that members of the crew should have stood in knots and whispered over the sight of a deck so singularly decorated. But every movement on board was now a sign of revolt to Mackensie. He had his officers bristling with arms and constantly patrolling, yet the situation seemed insupportable to him. One might naturally ask why he didn't at once take his course to one of the adjacent West Indies, and ask aid from its authorities. His explanation was that it would have been a degradation to the flag for help to have been sought from a foreign power.

Mackensie, in his stress, called upon his officers for advice. Acting without his presence, they summoned before them certain of the crew and took their depositions with a lead pencil. Rumor, gossip, all the idle tales of an idle cruise, were received as evidence, and, in brief, amounted to a statement of belief that the three men—Spencer, Cromwell, and Small—would like to seize the ship and become pirates. Of course there was no cross-examination; the prisoners were not represented; indeed, they had no knowledge of the proceedings. After deliberation, the officers returned the following finding to their commander: "We have come to a cool, decided, and dispassionate opinion that the accused have been guilty of a full and determined intention to commit mutiny on board this vessel—and that, owing to the impossibility of guarding against the contingencies which a day or an hour may bring forth, we are convinced that it would be impossible to carry them to the United States, and that the safety of the public property, the lives of ourselves and of those committed to our charge, require that they should be put to death, after a sufficient time to prepare. This opinion we give, bearing in mind our duty to our God, our country, and the service."

Mackensie immediately prepared for execution. Indeed, it must be said that he had been preparing before he knew what the officers had decided, as he had outlined a plan of stations for such an event. In very truth, their decision was his; they were young men, some related and others bound to him by ties of interest and amity. The blame, if blame there were, rests with him alone.

The drums were beat to quarters, Spencer's watch, and the messmates of the other two men were assigned to the respective whips, officers were armed and ordered to cut down any one who let go with one hand and failed to haul, and then the commander, in full uniform, went on deck and informed the doomed men that they must die in ten minutes. Such seems to have been his measure of "a sufficient time to prepare." His own words indicate whether or not he then showed any bias of mind. "I informed Mr. Spencer," he testified, "that it had been his intention to remove me suddenly from the world in the darkness of the night without a moment to utter one murmur of affection to my wife and child; one prayer for their welfare."

Spencer then solemnly protested that Cromwell was an innocent man, and however the execution of the others may be justified by their admissions, it is true that this man reiterated his own freedom from guilt to the last, and that there was hardly a more serious suspicion against him than the resolute manner with which he had grasped his battle axe. Mackensie thereupon adopted a sinister method of weakening Spencer's declaration. He told him that one of the crew had said: "In my opinion, Sir, you have a d—d fool on the larboard armchest and a d—d villain on the starboard"; meaning thereby that the midshipman was the former, and the boatswain the latter. And thereafter Spencer's face assumed "a demoniacal expression," and he ceased to speak in Cromwell's favor.

Further conversation ensued between the condemned and the commander. Spencer begged that he might be brought home for trial, and Mackensie replied "that for those who have friends or money in America there was no punishment for the worst of crimes." Spencer admitted that he had entertained the same projects on board the Adams and the Potomac, and asserted that it must be a mania with him. And likely enough this was the gist of the matter. There was an affecting scene between Small and Spencer, in which the latter prayed for forgiveness, and which the former rather grudgingly granted. A brazier of hot coals was brought and one of them applied to the tube and priming of a long cannonade. On the report, the drums rolled; the command was given; the crew, who could not be trusted to bring the prisoners into port, hauled lustily on the tails, and as the bodies, still manacled, and with their heads enwrapped in pea jackets, swung from the mainyard arms three cheers were given for the flag; the commander harangued in pietistic and bombastic phrases, and an extra dinner was served to all hands.

How shadowy and distant the whole scene seems! Battle axes and live coals! There is a thousand years of achievement between the poor little Somers and one of our modern cruisers.

Such, in brief, was the testimony which was educed before the court-martial on Mackensie's behalf. There was no proof of an overt act; the condemned were never formally accused or confronted with the testimony; for their own admissions or suspicious actions they were put to death within ten days' sail of the land where constitutional rights would have been their protection. On the 28th of March a decision was reached. The court found "Not proved," on each specification, and Mackensie was declared acquitted. It may be interesting to refer to the procedure of such a tribunal. In a case, such as this one, where death would be the penalty for guilt, it is necessary that three-fourths of the court agree on condemnation. Here, it is said, there were only three of the members unfavorable to Mackensie. The vote is taken viva voce, and, "so generally is the influence of military supremacy appreciated that it is a standing law of courts-martial to oblige junior members to deliver their opinions first, commencing with the youngest and ascending." It is doubtful whether there could have been much efficacy in this rule in the Mackensie case. The sentiment of the service was well known, and it was in the defendants favor.

There were four alleged conspirators brought home for trial, but their cases were never pressed. During the voyage to New-York they were kept manacled on the armchests, inclosed in bags as a protection against the weather. One can judge of the narrow limits of the Somers from the fact that there was not room enough aboard to afford a "brig" for the confinement of prisoners. This overcrowded condition, with a young and unruly crew, must be either Mackensie's mitigation or justification. He and his officers probably did not lack bravery; they certainly were wanting in resolution. They became panic-stricken rather than frightened. The subsequent conduct of the crew, which was most orderly, proved that there had never been any danger of concerted action. Undoubtedly Spencer schemed, like a rattle-brained and vicious lad that he was; but his plot never reached the dignity of a forecastle yarn. It is safe to say that had Somers, the heroic godfather of the little craft, been in command, Somers, the gallant young naval officer who had so intrepidly met death in the Tripolitan waters, he vessel would have been brought home with the conspirators aboard, had it been necessary for him and his officers to man the yards and to stand guard day and night. But there are men and men; and when the wrong man is suddenly confronted with an emergency, then it is sure that his short-sightedness and obstinacy will convert that emergency into a catastrophe.

NOTES OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

The Russian volunteer fleet, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, is administered by a Committee of Delegates from the Ministries of Marine, Finance, and Commerce, together with several military and naval officers, including two Generals. Their services are well remunerated, being paid by the Government. Ostensibly the object of the volunteer fleet is the development of Russian commerce in the far East. As a matter of fact, it has succeeded in no small measure, especially as regards the tea trade between China and Russia, which it has taken out of English hands. The volunteer fleet is also used for the transport of troops, convicts, and occasionally of free emigrants from overpopulated portions of Russia. These emigrants are given considerable inducements to colonize Siberia. It is evident that for such a service vessels of from 18 to 20 knots speed, like those of the volunteer fleet, are not required. They were obviously built with an entirely different object. If the Russians carry out their intention of running a local line of fast steamers between Vladivostock and Shanghai they would have two fleets of armed steamers in the waters of the far East instantly available, as either transports or fast cruisers—cruisers against which Great Britain's mercantile marine in those parts would be practically defenceless. The ships of the volunteer fleet are all of English construction. They do their builders the greatest credit. They are fine steamers, of excellent model and general handiness, of which largest are capable of carrying 2,000 troops, in addition to a crew of more than 300 men. All the officers have been taken from the imperial navy.

***

The Spanish Government is about to build a protected cruiser and two gunboats, to replace the Reina Regente, the Baralztegni, and the Cristobel Colon, which were recently lost.

***

The French Minister of Marine has decided to replace the eight revolver cannon of the Charles Martel by a similar number of quick-firing guns. It is probable that a similar policy will be adopted with regard to other vessels. The Cassini has just made some satisfactory trial trips at Cherbourg. A speed of more than 17 knots per hour was attained, and the engines worked up to 3,800 horse power.

***

The French second-class cruiser Duchayla, just launched at Cherbourg, is 308 feet 4 inches long, by 45 feet 7 inches beam. Her draft of water aft is 20 feet 10 inches, and her displacement is 3,952 tons. She is to be fitted with triple-expansion engines, working two screws. Her boilers are on the Allest system, and they are to work up to 9,500 horse power. Should this result be worked out, the Duchayla ought to attain a maximum speed of 19¼ knots per hour. Her armament will comprise twenty guns (all quick-firing) and two torpedo tubes.

***

A Russian cruiser called the Svetland is being constructed at Havre, and on Saturday, when the first rivet was driven in, it was blessed by Archpriest Vassilief of Paris.

***

The Admiralty has asked for the earliest dates on which the torpedo-boat destroyers Skate and Sturgeon, at Devonport, can be got ready for commissioning. It is believed they are intended for the instruction of engine-room ratings in the working of water-tube boilers.

***

The sum of £500 is to be spent in fitting hand-loading arrangements to the two 111-ton guns of the guardship Benbow at Greenock. The new gear will be a valuable means of supplying the guns with powder and shell in the event of the hydraulic loading gear giving out.

***

The Spanker, torpedo gunboat, was docked at Devonport Wednesday to have her under-water fittings examined in readiness for a long series of experimental trials with her Du Temple boilers in the English Channel. She is to be ready for commencing her trials on the 16th inst.

***

The Gorgon, coast defense vessel, at Devonport, which has recently undergone repairs to her machinery, was taken outside the breakwater on Saturday for a three hours' full-sped steam trial, which was reported to have been very satisfactory. A speed of 8 knots was got out of her.

***

The 9.2-inch guns and gun carriages for the new twin war cruisers Powerful and Terrible are being tested at the Government proof butts, at Woolwich. Five guns and gun carriages have already been constructed at Woolwich Arsenal, and, so far as the experimental tests have gone, they have proved satisfactory. Each cruiser will carry fourteen guns, and will be of 14,200 tons' burden and 25,000 horse power.

***

A new crew for the sloop Pelican, on the North American and West Indies station, has been ordered to be collected at Devonport for conveyance to Bermuda, where the ship will be paid off and recommissioned. The cruiser Flora, at Devonport, was put in commission on the 12th inst. for this service and to bring home the old crew. The Pelican was recommissioned at Bermuda on the 20th of December, 1892.

***

Messrs. Maudslay, Sons & Field, the contractors for the machinery of the Renown, battleship, at Devonport, have informed the Admiralty that so far as the propelling machinery is concerned the official speed trials can be commenced immediately. For completing the machinery in advance of the date specified in the contract, Messrs. Maudslay will receive a bonus of £1,500 in addition to the £83,560, the contract price for the boilers, engines, and auxiliary machinery.

***

Last week there was launched from the yard of the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company, at Blackwall, the torpedo-boat destroyer Zebra, sister ship to the Conflict, Teazer, and Wizard, building at Cowes. The propelling machinery of the Zebra will consist of two sets of triple-expansion engines, having four inverted cylinders with 18-inch piston stroke, which, when making 380 revolutions per minute, are estimated to develop 4,500 indicated horse power. Steam is to be supplied by three water-tube boilers of the type patented by Mr. J. S. White of East Cowes, having a total heating surface of 11,250 square feet. Each boiler is fitted for forced draught.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication.....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
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Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15. Hansel and Gretel—Matinee, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Carmen—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Bonnie Scotland—8:00.
GARDEN—A Stag Party—8:15.
GARRICK—The Foundling—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Humanity—8:15.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Masqueraders—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Die Fledermaus—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Fidelio—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Fall Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:15.

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The Country Not Panic-Stricken.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean, (Rep.)

Possibly the time is near at hand to realize the dream of "a parliament of nations and federation of the world." But however that all may be, the duty of the American people is to rally to the defense of the great doctrine that no European power shall encroach upon the territorial rights of any American power, however strong may be the aggressor and weak the victim. England will be more likely to arbitrate if convinced that the United States is in downright earnest. Indeed, the English people need more than anything else just now to be convinced that our Government is in earnest. Their first impression seemed to have been that the President was playing politics. They did not think much of it. When a Republican Congress sustained him, they took it as an affront, and sacrificed a good many of our bonds in the fatuous hope to cause a revolution of public opinion. That ruse—for ruse it was—succeeded in frightening the speculative market, but the country, as a whole, is unmoved. There is no good reason to call the creation of a boundary commission a step toward war. It is rather a long step toward what ought to prove a peaceable solution of the whole problem.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 235 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	36	43	46
6 A. M.	36	43	45
9 A. M.	35	43	40
12 M.	39	45	40
4 P. M.	41	48	48
6 P. M.	37	49	47
9 P. M.	29	44	46
12 P. M.	27	46	47

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 46.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 45.10
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 38.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 34.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain or snow.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE EX-CONFEDERATES.

That was a pleasant Christmas present, as Senator HILL called it, that the Senate made to the ex-Confederates in removing the last of their statutory disabilities. Upon the whole, too, it was gracefully made. It was made with unanimity, for one thing, and that is the main thing. A single Republican vote against it would have deprived it of a great part of its value, which is, of course, merely sentimental, since there is not, that we know of, a single living officer of the old army or navy who served in the Confederate Army and who now desires to enter the army of the United States.

It was a pity that the occasion should have been marred by any argument on the merits of the original question, such as was made on both sides. The point of the bill was that bygones should be bygones. It was an act of grace.

Though the bill was purely an expression of sentiment, it will have a practical and valuable effect. It marks the close of the war era, and of the politics growing out of it. Any city or country editor or stump speaker who may be disposed to wave the bloody shirt and denounce the brigadiers will remember that the leaders of his own party in the Senate, even those who have themselves in times past been conspicuous in trying to revive sectional animosity, have concluded, after mature deliberation, that it is a creed outworn and of no further use to the party.

OUR RURAL GOVERNMENTS.

We printed on Sunday an account of the increasing expenses and taxation of the town of Cortlandt, which contains the village of Peekskill, and of the complaints of taxpayers and the effort to curtail various local extravagances through the agency of a newly created Board of Auditors. The case would not appear to be of much interest or importance to metropolitan readers but for the fact that it is presented as a sample and shows that the evils complained of in municipal government affect town government in a degree which is not less in proportion to the opportunities and the interests involved.

The fact is that the government of rural communities has been allowed, through the activity of local politicians and the neglect of the "better element," to drift into the control of "rings" and "gangs" which exploit it for the little there is in it for them, in the same way that has produced evil results on a larger scale in cities. They multiply employments, increase expenses, and indulge in profitable jobs, so far as the limited service and resources of the communities in which they rule will permit. Of course, the government of a town or village is a much simpler and easier matter than that of a city. It does not call for so high an order of capacity and requires only an ordinary degree of common honesty, while the business of a municipality demands the highest ability and the sternest integrity. Moreover, it is much easier for the people of a rural community to control their local government, if they are intelligent and watchful, because of its simplicity and the possibility of knowing what goes on, and because their private occupations are not so exacting and absorbing. For the most part, too, they know each other, and it is easier to get up concert of action for the promotion or protection of their common interests.

Notwithstanding this advantage, there is quite as much inefficiency and dishonesty, and of subserviency to political "rings," with the result of a waste of public funds and unsatisfactory returns in the way of public service—as much, if not more, in proportion to the opportunities and temptations—as in the cities, and it is due to the same cause. The division of the people in dealing with their local affairs on the party line, and the disposition of voters to support a party ticket at town and village elections, is what gives the small politicians their chance and leads to the abuses complained of, and State politicians encourage and sustain the evil because the little local machines are geared into the State machine and help to give it power.

But what chiefly interests us when evidences of bad rural management are revealed is the illustration it affords of the pretension to greater honesty and capacity for administration put forward in behalf of "the country" as opposed to "the city," and of the claim that we need the influence of this superior character to help us to overcome the abuses and defects of local government. They have no understanding of our conditions and requirements, they have no stake in the effects of local administration in cities, they do no better in the management of their own small affairs, and yet it is assumed that in some mysterious way, through the general agency of State authority controlled by them, they can restrain and guide municipal administration to better results. The fact is that they only succeed by such meddling in making the task more difficult and the results more deplorable. The only road to reform in local government is through complete home rule in local affairs and the union of citizens in that cause without regard to party lines. When we get real non-partisanship in the management of the affairs of cities and towns we shall get honest and efficient management, because we shall get rid of political rings and act on the intelligent self-interest of the people.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The address of the British authors to the American authors must enlist the sympathy of every reader of the English language, not only in the British Islands and the American hemisphere, but in all countries in which that language is read. It is as true of this country as it can be of England that she rejoices in the achievements that are first addressed to the "other public" of English-writing authors. Every one of these the American as well as the English reader counts among his possessions. It was said by Dr. JOHNSON: "The chief glory of every nation arises from its authors." But these two nations are in the case, exceptional in human history, where the glories of a great literature are equally cherished by two nations.

Indeed, nothing has been more noteworthy in the discussions that have been aroused by the special message of President CLEVELAND than the absence of what may be called personal feeling. A question has arisen for international lawyers and for publicists which it is felt on all sides it would be not only inhuman but absurd to submit to the arbitrament of arms. It concerns the historical policy of this Nation, a policy adopted beyond the memory of any American now living. There are fears that the action of Great Britain may infringe upon this policy, originally adopted, as Lord SALISBURY has reminded us, with her entire approval. Those fears will not be allayed if Great Britain insists upon being the judge in her own cause, the other party being immeasurably weaker than herself and unable of herself to resist the enforcement of an unjust judgment.

In all this there is nothing that ought to excite any personal animosities or at all to change the friendly relations of individual Americans and individual Englishmen. In fact, those relations have not been disturbed or imperiled by the President's emphatic notification that, as to the larger question involved in a dispute in itself trifling, his countrymen are very deeply in earnest. Individual Englishmen and individual Americans find it possible to maintain their friendships, and this not by avoiding the subject, but while discussing it fully and in all its bearings, and even while bantering each other upon it. Full and free discussion, under only such restraints as impose themselves upon the disputes of gentlemen and of friends, is all that is needed to assure a speedy, a peaceable, and a satisfactory solution of the international question. The British authors have contributed nothing directly to such a discussion, for they have abstained from entering at all upon the merits of the controversy. But indirectly they have made a contribution to it of the utmost possible value by giving an example, equally wholesome on both sides of the ocean, of the tone and temper, of the respect and good will, with which such a discussion should be conducted. A controversy conducted in such a spirit cannot but come to a just and a peaceful conclusion.

TO SEPARATE "CHARITIES AND CORRECTION."

The mere statement that on the 1st of January the separate departments of "Charities" and of "Correction" are to take the place of the old Department of "Charities and Correction" gives little idea of the full plan for simplifying the public service in relation to those branches, especially if we take into account that feature of it which contemplates turning over to the State the care of the insane. The custody and care of the insane has heretofore been one of the chief burdens of the department, and the one that it was least fitted to bear. Not only has this been combined with the care of the destitute and helpless in the almshouses and of the sick and infirm in the hospitals, but also with the charge of the criminal in the penitentiary and the workhouse. All these have not only been under one administrative department, but the institutions have been incongruously mingled together. The buildings have been in proximity to each other on the islands of the East River, and the whole system has grown into complication and confusion. The plan now is to work out not only a separation of the three branches of administration, but a distinct grouping of the institutions pertaining to them, and a system of simplicity and order. The segregation of the insane from the other subjects of charitable supervision has been going on for some time, with the purpose of establishing the institutions for them wholly on Ward's Island and at Central Islip, where the principal asylums now are, though some of the insane are still on Blackwell's Island and there is a branch asylum on Hart's Island. The intention has been to transfer the insane from Blackwell's and Hart's Islands to Ward's Island on the completion of the proper buildings there.

The act of the last Legislature, which failed to take effect, providing for a transfer of the city insane to the care of the State required the city to lease to the State for a nominal rental Ward's Island and the buildings and equipment thereon, and to convey by deed the asylum lands and buildings with all their appurtenances at Central Islip, and it also placed under the control of the new State asylum, to be known as the Manhattan State Hospital, such buildings on Blackwell's and Hart's Islands as are occupied by the insane "until such time as sufficient accommodation for the inmates thereof shall have been provided by the State elsewhere," the period of such control being limited to five years. The ultimate purpose is to confine the State institution to Ward's Island and the Islip farm, and to have the insane exclusively cared for at those places quite apart from the city institutions.

The act dividing the city Department of Charities and Correction contemplates an equally complete separation of the institutions under the charge of the two new departments. The present buildings have been partitioned according to the uses to which they are now put, but it is provided that no new buildings shall be erected for the use of the Department of Correction on Blackwell's Island, that the inmates of the lunatic asylum on Hart's Island may be transferred to other quarters as soon as it is "expedient and practicable," and the vacated buildings shall be turned over to the Department of Correction, and that the Commissioner of that department may transfer to Hart's Island and Riker's Island the inmates of the workhouse and penitentiary on Blackwell's Island "whenever in his judgment it is expedient and practicable to do so," removals being made from time to time "as accommodation for said inmates may be provided upon Riker's Island and Hart's Island."

It will thus be seen that the full plan contemplates the establishment of the State Hospital, with its institutions for the insane on Ward's Island and at Islip only, the locating of the correctional institutions wholly on Hart's and Riker's Islands, and the retention of Blackwell's Island exclusively for the Department of Charities, with its almshouses and hospitals for the destitute and the sick. Until this is fully carried out the separation of the departments will not be complete, and their administration cannot be quite independent, on account of the contiguity of the buildings and the common use of some of the appurtenances of the institutions and of their service. But it is obvious that in the end the whole service will be greatly simplified and the responsibility for each branch of it will be clear and direct.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention having been fixed for St. Louis, not without much repining and some scandal, the place of the Democratic Convention remains to be decided.

It is not so much in the interest of New-York as in the interest of the convention itself, that the committee should seriously consider whether it can be as well taken care of anywhere else. This is the one city in the United States in which a National Convention can be absorbed without in its turn absorbing the city, and without any interruption in its ordinary activities. No National Convention has ever attracted such a throng as the convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies, which was accommodated without disturbing the inhabitants. Of course, there is no comparison between this and any other place in the respect of hotel accommodation. There is no other which has an inclosure in which a speaker can be well seen and well heard by so many people as in the Madison Square Garden. Whoever attended the convention there which we have already mentioned of the Societies of Christian Endeavor knows that that spectacle could not be reproduced anywhere on this side of the Atlantic. The telegraphic facilities are, of course, adequate to any occasion. Moreover, almost every delegate to a National Convention desires to make of the occasion not only an errand of business, but also an excursion of pleasure. This is a natural and a harmless desire, which a National Committee should feel bound to indulge, if it can do so without detriment to more serious interests. In so far as this consideration is allowed to enter, there can be no competition and no discussion. There is no place like New-York.

THE DEAN CASE IN AUSTRALIA.

The people and the press of Australia have taken for some time past a deep interest in what is known there as the Dean case. DEAN was a resident of Sydney, but so many prominent persons were involved and some of the incidents were so dramatic and sensational that the proceedings have been reported at great length in all the Australian capitals.

GEORGE DEAN, a young man employed on a ferryboat in Sydney, was arrested and tried upon the charge that he had attempted to murder his wife by poison. Mrs. DEAN recovered from the illness thus caused. DEAN was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned for life. Whereupon there was a popular outcry against the verdict. A Dean Defense Committee was organized by those who believed the man was innocent, and the Parliament of New South Wales was asked to provide for a review of the case by a royal commission. The petition was granted, the case was reviewed, and DEAN received a royal pardon.

The Attorney General of the colony, however, did not abandon the case. It came to his knowledge that one of the attorneys who had represented DEAN before the royal commission had admitted to Sir JULIAN SALOMONS, Q. C., an eminent attorney, after the pardon was granted, that DEAN was guilty and had confessed his guilt. He laid the matter before the Legislative Council. It appears that the firm of CRICK & MEAGHER (both of these attorneys being members of Parliament) had been employed by the Defense Committee to defend DEAN before the commission. MEAGHER was attacked afterward by a Sydney newspaper, and he consulted Sir JULIAN concerning a projected suit for libel. During this consultation, as Sir JULIAN asserted, MEAGHER boasted that he had successfully defended a guilty man and admitted that DEAN had confessed his guilt to him before the second trial.

MEAGHER, who had attained some prominence in Parliament, denied in a long and sensational address from his place in the Legislative Assembly that he had made any such admission to Sir JULIAN, and asserted that DEAN was really innocent. He insinuated that Sir JULIAN (who, by the way, had refused the office of Chief Justice) was subject to hallucinations and other mental infirmities. At the next sitting Sir JULIAN told the whole story of his interview with MEAGHER and solemnly urged him to come forward and tell the truth.

Three days later MEAGHER, CRICK, and DEAN were arrested upon the charge that they had conspired to pervert the course of justice. The druggist, one SMITH, who had sold the poison (arsenic) to DEAN, had confessed with respect to the sale. On the following day Mr. CRICK, who had been misled by his partner, arose in the Legislative Assembly and with tears apologized for his attacks upon Sir JULIAN. It appears that the case had been intrusted to MEAGHER, who concealed from CRICK the fact that DEAN had admitted his guilt. But after Sir JULIAN'S statement in Parliament CRICK had appealed to MEAGHER and had cross-examined him, and at last had drawn from him the truth. He read to Parliament MEAGHER'S confession and resignation of his seat. "I am determined," said MEAGHER, "to endure this mental torture no longer."

"I have committed errors of judgment which I feel so acutely that it has almost unhinged my intellect and has brought trouble upon those who are dear to me. I wish I could put back the universe again to the day when I should have disclosed this terrible secret. I can no longer keep this terrible silence, and, having taken this step, I have already the serenity of conscience which tells me that I am now doing what is right.

"I will endeavor to atone in another clime for what I have done. I am deeply sensible of the indulgence which has been shown to me in the past in my native land. I trust I may in some other portion of the globe lead a life of truth and use my humble faculties for the promotion of happiness and the winning of the esteem of those I come in contact with. In a strange country then, and also in the land I love, my case may be forgiven and forgotten."

"No document I could read," said CRICK, "could give me greater pain. He was the friend of my boyhood, the partner of my business. I understand that when he has made the laws of this country such atonement as they demand he will leave it forever. A young life is blighted." And CRICK left the chamber, weeping bitterly.

The resignation was accepted at once. Two days later Attorney General WANT announced in the Legislative Council that DEAN himself had made confession of his guilt. DEAN afterward sought to retract this confession, but to no purpose. He was tried for perjury, convicted, and sentenced to penal servitude for fourteen years. The royal pardon was permitted to stand. With MEAGHER and CRICK, also, he was a defendant upon the charge of conspiracy, but our latest exchanges from Australia do not report the conclusion of these proceedings. We presume, however, that MEAGHER will be restrained for some time to come from beginning life again in some other part of the world.

The history of this case indicates that the Australian view of privileged communications from an accused person to his counsel differs in some measure from that which is accepted in some other lands. This comment is suggested not only by the treatment of the relation existing between MEAGHER and DEAN, but also by Sir JULIAN SALOMONS's disclosure of statements made to him by MEAGHER at a time when MEAGHER was virtually his client. "In loyalty to DEAN," said MEAGHER in his confession to Parliament, "I deluded myself with the belief that in consequence of a breach of confidence I was justified in fighting with any weapons, and I was thus forced into making many falsehoods." But for that breach of confidence, however, the guilty DEAN would have escaped punishment.

Something important is happening down in Cuba, and, our own little excitement having subsided for the present, there will soon be attention to spare for the closing scenes of a struggle in which American sympathies and American interests are deeply interested. According to the official advices, the rebels are now getting "defeated" two or three times a day—close to Havana. That can mean nothing else than that the patriot bands have fought their way from one end of the island to the other, and have possession of practically the whole interior. Once the capital is theirs, or any other large coast town, for that matter, their work may be regarded as completed. The rest is only its matter-of-course consequence—recognition by this country, the organization of an already existing Government of Cuba for Cuba, and the final withdrawal of Spain from the New World. If we are not too busy when that happens, some most vigorous remarks of congratulation will be made to them by the whole American people.

Bold, Fearless, Democratic.

From The Brownsville (Tenn.) States-Democrat, (Dem.)

This is the right sort of talk. It is a bold, fearless, Democratic construction of the Monroe doctrine—a doctrine that is Americanism itself—and its ring of sincerity will find a warm response from every loyal American heart. President Cleveland has taken high ground, and the British lion should take warning.

His Opportunity.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Ex-Speaker Crisp has ably demonstrated that, as a leader of the Democratic minority, he is muche more effective when the financial question is kept out of sight.

Word of Comfort in the Rainy Season.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The sealskin sacques that were bought for Christmas can easily be exchanged for mackintoshes and rubber boots.

WHY DOES SHE REFUSE ARBITRATION?

Interesting Extracts from Public Documents Pertinent to Great Britain's Present Attitude.

Resolution in the House of Commons, July 16, 1883.

Resolved, That this House has learnt with satisfaction that both Houses of the United States Congress have, by resolution, requested the President to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States have, or may have, diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and peaceably adjusted by such means, and that this House, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view, expresses the hope that Her Majesty's Government will lend their ready co-operation to the Government of the United States upon the basis of the foregoing resolution.

From Lord Salisbury's Reply to Secretary Olney's Letter of July 20.

"Her Majesty's Government * * * fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European State would be a highly inexpedient change."

From Lord Salisbury's Reply to Secretary Olney's Letter of July 20.

"Her Majesty's Government are sincerely desirous of being on friendly relations with Venezuela, and certainly have no design to seize territory that properly belongs to her, or forcibly to extend sovereignty over any portion of her population."

Secretary Blaine to Mr. Lincoln, Minister at London, May 1, 1890.

"Mr. Lincoln is instructed to use his good offices with Lord Salisbury to bring about the resumption of diplomatic intercourse between Great Britain and Venezuela as a preliminary step toward the settlement of the boundary dispute by arbitration."

Mr. Lincoln's Reply to Mr. Blaine, May 5, 1890.

"In reference to the Venezuela boundary question, I have the honor to acquaint you that, having received on the 2d inst. your telegraphic instruction, I had to-day by appointment an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury, as I have informed you by a cablegram. * * * In the course of the conversation he spoke of arbitration in a general way, saying that he thought there was more chance of a satisfactory result and more freedom from complication in the submission of an international question to a jurisconsult than to a sovereign power, adding that he had found it so in questions with Germany. If the matter had been entirely new and dissociated from its previous history, I should have felt from his tone that the idea of arbitration in some form to put an end to the boundary dispute was quite agreeable to him."

From a Letter of Secretary of State Frelinghuysen to Our Minister to Venezuela, November, 1882.

"You will take an early occasion to present the foregoing considerations to Señor Seijas, saying to him that, while trusting that the direct proposal for arbitration already made to Great Britain may bear good fruit, (if, indeed, it has not already done so by its acceptance in principle,) the Government of the United States will cheerfully lend any needful aid to press upon Great Britain in a friendly way the proposition so made."

Secretary Bayard to Minister Phelps, February, 1887.

"Nevertheless, the records abundantly testify our friendly concern in the adjustment of the dispute, and the intelligence now received warrants me in tendering, through you, to her Majesty's Government the good offices of the United States to promote an amicable settlement of the respective claims of Great Britain and Venezuela in the premises.

"As proof of the impartiality with which we view the question, we offer our arbitration, if acceptable to both countries. We do this with the less hesitancy as the dispute turns upon simple and readily ascertainable historical facts.

"Her Majesty's Government will readily understand that this attitude of friendly neutrality and entire impartiality touching the merits of the controversy, consisting wholly in a difference of facts between our friends and neighbors, is entirely consistent and compatible with the sense of responsibility that rests upon the United States in relation to the South American republics. The doctrines we announced two generations ago, at the instance and with the moral support and approval of the British Government, have lost none of their force or importance in the progress of time, and the Governments of Great Britain and the United States are equally interested in conserving a status the wisdom of which has been demonstrated by the experience of more than half a century.

"It is proper, therefore, that you should convey to Lord Iddesleigh, in such sufficiently guarded terms as your discretion may dictate, the satisfaction that would be felt by the Government of the United States in perceiving that its wishes in this regard were permitted to have influence with her Majesty's Government."

The Venezuelan Minister to Secretary Gresham, March 31, 1894.

"Vainly have the Government of the United States, on different occasions and under various forms, expressed their wish to see the difficulty settled by award of arbitrators, and vainly, also, have the Governments of Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Chile, Argentine Republic, Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Haiti interposed in that direction their friendly recommendations to the Foreign Office. Her Britannic Majesty's Government have insisted on their refusal.

"The precedents established by Great Britain herself in various cases of similar differences with other nations have proved equally powerless to influence her mind and to persuade her to adjust in the same way her conflict with Venezuela.

"In 1829 she consented to submit to the decision of the King of Holland a boundary question with the United States; a similar one with Portugal, in 1872, to the judgment of the President of the French Republic, Marshal MacMahon, and recently, in 1893, to the Court of Arbitration of Paris the difference concerning the sphere of action and jurisdiction in the Bering Sea, which can properly be called a boundary question.

"If Her Britannic Majesty's Government believes that in the cause, nature, and object of their dispute with Venezuela there is something to make it differ from the disputes just mentioned, and to sufficiently legitimate her obstinate resistance; if they consider their titles to be so unquestionable that it is useless to ascertain on whose part justice is; if they are afraid to abandon a right which, in their opinion, is certain and perfect, and to expose the dignity and independence of their country by allowing an authorized and impartial court to tell them whether or not their pretensions are fully justified, then those motives themselves could be submitted to the judgment of arbiters, under this form: Is Great Britain right in refusing to surrender to arbitration her boundary controversy with Venezuela? If what she seeks is truth, why does she object to its being established and proved by the arbiter or arbiters?"

Has Lost Its Power to Reason.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

My evening stand-by, The Evening Post, which was so fearfully "rattled" last Wednesday that it completely lost its power to reason correctly, has not yet recovered. It seems to think that only a small but select minority of Americans have anything like a true conception of what constitutes patriotism. In addition to its dictatorial and vengeful editorials, denouncing all who have the temerity to express opinions that differ with it, from the President down, it is printing letters, written with more or less ability, that sustain its position and opinions. It says this evening: "We wish we could print the names of all the writers," as it would show the best of our American religious and political thought.

I ask of all these noted writers who are so sure that they are absolutely right, why they did not double the influence of their letters by allowing their names to be appended.

Certainly The Post is not furthering the patriotism of the Nation by the use of paragraphs like the following: "Nor were the congregations behind the preachers in reprobating the President's mad appeal to the basest passions of the mob." "He got his fill of the bray of the mob." "He made his appeal to the conscience of the mob; he has now heard from the God-fearing people, and their judgment upon him leaves him morally impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors." It quotes approvingly the assertion of some "unspeakable" idiot that "Mr. Cleveland has come to the rescue of the unspeakable Turk," and all this rant upon one editorial page.

I submit that vaporings like these from a journal of the standing of The Post will nullify columns of its teachings before its recent attack of insanity.

Grant that the Administration acted hastily; neither Wall Street, the preachers, nor the letter writers will convince the people that Mr. Cleveland acted from any but the best intentions, nor will they believe for a moment that he who has so persistently stood for all that has been just and right has now deserted them, nor that he has suddenly lost his head.

There will be no war, except in the Stock Exchange and the office of The Evening Post. THEODORE McGARRAH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1895.

Incipient Treason.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I invite your attention to the inclosed editorial from a Boston newspaper of Tuesday, Dec. 24. It seems to the writer that such sentiments are positively disloyal.

It is true that this Government is not one of dictatorship and that it is "a Government by the people." It is also true that the people have provided a way of giving expression to their sentiments in all cases when their Government is involved in international differences. Their Congress and their President are, by the Constitution and laws, properly commissioned to speak for the whole country. The people have given expression to their sentiments in the Venezuelan boundary dispute through their President and their Congress, and any person or paper denouncing the action of the President or Congress is guilty of incipient treason, for such action and words may serve, if war come, to make the Nation's task more difficult. It is at least giving aid and comfort to those who stand in the position of passive enemies to the United States and who may, in the course of carrying out the plans now taken, become our active enemies.

Ministers of the Gospel and teachers of youth have been prominent in giving expression to these disloyal sentiments. The former are not consistent. They would willingly see the United States go to war with Turkey in the interests of proselyting missionaries and Armenian shopkeepers, but are unable to perceive any principle calling for the bold stand the President has taken. Christianity will gain nothing if it permits itself to stand in the way of our duty and destiny on this continent, or allow its interests to obscure our country's interests.

Cannot something be done to stop this low form of Americanism? An Englishman in this country would not dare to express such sentiments, why should any American be permitted to do so?

M. E. R.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 24, 1895.

That Unpatriotic Harvard Professor.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

What is this Harvard Professor talking about? What chance has he had to learn? About a dozen or fifteen years ago this illbred offspring of a Canadian or Nova-Scotian College came to Cambridge and gained a professorship. He is a Bluenose, born, bred, and educated. He married a Canadian-English wife and has never taken the care to study American ways or ideas.

I take the chance of "guessing" that he has never taken out even his first papers of naturalization.

Would to Providence that Prof. Snow were still alive and at Harvard. We should get some Americanism. L. A. W.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1895.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

WINDSOR—David P. Kimball of Boston.
MURRAY HILL—Count A. de Riviere of Paris.
EMPIRE—Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Consul at Chicago.
ALBEMARLE—The Rev. Dr. W. H. McVickar of Philadelphia.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator Warner Miller, Patrick Henry of Arkansas.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS

SHOREHAM—F. E. Dubois, New-York.
NORMANDIE—F. H. Wilson, Brooklyn.
RIGG'S—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Levy, New-York.
COCHRAN—Miss Libbie Shields, George Gifford, New-York.
WILLARD'S—E. B. Greenwalt, wife and mother, New-York.
EBBITT—R. Henderson and wife, James Hall and wife, New-York.
ARLINGTON—Mr. and Mrs. D. Mangan, Brooklyn; Mrs. M. Clark, New-York.

A SLAUGHTER OF DRUSES

Twelve Thousand Two Hundred Killed in Battle Near Suedich.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AFFAIR

Tarsus Had Disturbances, Quelled by Officials, Explaining Missionary Christie's Flight to Mersina.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 25.—Dispatches from Beyrout say that there was serious fighting between Turkish troops and the Druses, near Suedich, Dec. 21.

The official account is that the Druses lost 12,200 killed. On the Turkish side, according to the official report, only 70 were killed and 50 wounded.

Disorders are reported at Tarsus. The disturbances were quelled by the officials. No details have been received, but it is believed that the trouble now reported explains the arrival at Mersina of the Rev. Mr. Christie, a missionary, and his family, as well as many others, who undoubtedly went there to seek protection.

ARMENIAN PRIEST ARRESTED.

Correspondence with the Zeitoun Insurgents Captured by the Turks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The Turkish legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date:

An Armenian priest belonging to the Revolutionary Committee was arrested at Marash. His whole correspondence with the chief of the Zeitoun insurgents was found on him.

SEDITIOUS BILLS IN STAMBOUL.

Diplomats Express Hope that Zeitoun May Be Treated Humanely.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Times to-morrow will print the following Constantinople dispatch under date of Dec. 24:

"Handbills were profusely scattered last night, even being thrust into carriages and the pockets of passersby, announcing that the Sultan would be deposed to-day or to-morrow. Consequently the jewelers, expecting a commotion, closed their shops to-day.

The meeting of diplomats yesterday was chiefly occupied with the Zeitoun troubles. There was a unanimous desire to prevent the threatened massacre, but Russia's great solicitude to maintain concord indisposes M. Nelidoff, the Russian Minister, to acquiesce in any measure sufficiently vigorous to be effective. Consequently energetic proposals were set aside.

Baron von Calice, the Austrian Ambassador, sent a communication to the Grand Vizier expressing the earnest and united hope of the diplomats that no extreme measures would be adopted at Zeitoun. The Sultan gave audience to M. Nelidoff to-day.

REINFORCEMENTS AT MASSOWAH.

Abyssinians Apparently Abandon Makalle Siege and Advance Slowly.

ROME, Dec. 25.—A dispatch from Massowah says that two battalions of Italian troops arrived there to-day. All the reinforcements will be in the field by Jan. 4. An expedition comprising 10,000 men will then be ready to start.

The Abyssinian forces are advancing slowly. They seem to have given up the siege of Makalle. Some of Ras Mangascia's troops have been seen near Adua. Gen. Baratieri, the Italian commander, is still at Adigrat.

TURRETSHIP RUPERT RETURNS.

Flaps Supposed to be Watertight Were Useless in a Fierce Gale.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The turretship Rupert, which sailed Dec. 21 from Plymouth for Gibraltar, has returned. She had a terrible experience in the gale. Her turret flaps, which were supposed to watertight, were useless, and tons of water were shipped.

Incessant pumping for forty-five hours alone prevented the extinguishing of the fires. The vessel made barely eight knots. Accounts of disasters from all coasts multiply.

VATICAN AND AUSTRIA FRIENDLY.

Nuncio Agliardi to be Recalled and Revertera-Salandra to Return.

ROME, Dec. 25.—The relations between the Vatican and Austria have been harmonized.

The Pope will recall Nuncio Agliardi, and the Austrian Ambassador to the Vatican, Count Revertera-Salandra, returns to Rome at the end of the present month.

Terrell Returns from Smyrna.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The United Press correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that United States Minister Terrell has returned from Smyrna. His mission there was to secure protection for American residents.

Encyclical on Armenia Forthcoming.

ROME, Dec. 25.—The Pope is about to prepare an encyclical letter on the situation in Armenia.

French Steamer Sunk in Collision.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The French steamer Emile Eloise has been sunk in a collision at Algiers. There were thirty-four persons on board. Four were drowned. The rest were saved.

American Consul's Marshal Dead.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 25.—J. A. Bigelow, Marshal at the United States Consulate here, died this morning.

Tips Expected for Free Shining.

From The Chicago Journal.

Many retail shoe dealers have in their stores a porter whose duty it is to polish the shoes of customers free of charge.

A movement is now on foot among some of the barbers to establish the same custom in connection with their business, and it will be no surprise if the new year finds signs hanging in some of the shops reading "Shoes Polished Free of Charge."

Of course, those who start the custom will have a large run of new trade, 25 per cent. of which they will retain after the custom becomes generally established, if good barbers are employed.

A shoe dealer who was one of the first to establish the custom said the cost is practically nothing, after the original outlay for chairs and brushes, as the colored porter is well paid by the tips he receives.

It is contended by some of the barbers that the porter would be well paid for his trouble by tips, and the customer would feel that he had saved money by getting shaved there, as no one considers money given away in tips as money spent.

A American Federation.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. (Rep.)

Mr. Watterson, in his interview, revived some phrases in which we always have delighted. "Manifest destiny" is one of them. He that so wills may believe that the existence and supremacy of the United States upon the American Continent is an accident. We do not so believe. We believe it to be the outcome or workings by that great power that

——shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will.

And we believe that that power has endowed this Nation with the dread attribute of manifest destiny. We believe that it is the destiny of the United States to leaven this continent with republican ideas and to assure the weaker republics of support against the encroachments of European powers. We believe in an intimate federation of all the republics of this continent, and we believe that the achievement of such a federation is a part of the manifest destiny of the United States.

AGREEMENT OF SPAIN ADVISED

Venezuela Is Contending for the Same Rights Against England That the Spanish Colonists Claimed.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Nacional of Madrid advocates an entente between Spain and the United States regarding Venezuela, on the ground that Venezuela is merely contending for the same rights against England that Spain used to claim when all the Spanish-American Republics were her colonies.

The Standard to-morrow will print a dispatch from its Madrid correspondent saying that the article in the Nacional was evidently inspired, and that it has caused a sensation.

LONG JUMP OF A BROOKLYN MAN

Harry Manier Leaps into the Mississippi River at St. Paul—Imperilled His Life for $25.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 25.—Harry Manier of Brooklyn to-day plunged head foremost into the Mississippi River from the Wabash Street bridge. The fall was 125 feet. The river was full of ice, and ragged teeth of ice jutted out into the channel. He struck clear water, however, and a moment after he struck the water he began swimming for shore. This he reached by paddling to a point where a sewer entered the stream.

A squad of police and a patrol wagon were waiting for him when he scrambled up the bank more dead than alive. He was taken to the police station, where he was found to be suffering internally.

A doctor was summoned and gave the sufferer some remedies. It is still impossible to say how badly he is hurt, but the doctor says he is probably suffering from the shock of the cold water, and will be better to-morrow. When Manier had revived sufficiently to talk he told his name and said that Christmas Day, 1894, he jumped from the bridge at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. It developed during the evening that to-day's jump was the result of a wager of $25 with William Twombly, a restaurant keeper.

TWENTY-TWO REPORTED LOST

Casualties by the Wreck of the Schooner Victoria—The Captain and Wife Among the Drowned.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 25.—There were in all twenty-two persons on the ill-fated schooner Victoria, Capt. Bradbury, believed to have foundered with all on board off Cabot Island on the Newfoundland coast.

Among those supposed to have been lost were a family named Noseworthy, husband, wife, and five children.

The stem of the Victoria has been picked up at Horse Island.

Mendelssohn's Organ Compositions.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Mendelssohn's sympathy for the organ, and his perfect comprehension of the genius of the instrument, are apparent over and over again in his letters, but his compositions for the organ are little known except to organ players, (the instrument being such an unfashionable one in this country,) and therefore few of Mendelssohn's admirers or detractors are aware that in his first organ sonata he made two most important and suggestive innovations in the treatment of the instrument. In the third movement of this sonata he, for the first time, suggested the idea of giving a declamatory effect to organ music by the introduction of passages of a recitative character alternating with harmonies on the full organ, with very grand and original effect, and in the finale of the same sonata he made an even bolder innovation by engrafting on the organ the brilliant effect of rapid arpeggio passages, formerly regarded as peculiar to the piano, but treating them in a manner which brings them entirely within the proper capabilities of the instrument by writing them as what may be called "closed arpeggios," each note being held down as struck till the arpeggio of the chord is complete, and as the organ sustains all sounds in their full power as long as the key is pressed, the effect of these passages on a large organ is exceedingly striking, sounding like a succession of tumultuous crescendos.

The whole movement is full of brilliant effect, produced in such a manner as to be completely in keeping with the genius and mechanism of the instrument. The second and fifth of the organ sonatas are also exceedingly beautiful and original compositions, introducing a new style of treatment of the instrument; they are among Mendelssohn's most meritorious works, and it is a pity they are not more popularly known. The preludes to the fugues in C minor and D minor (from the "Three Preludes and Fugues for the Organ") are very fine and effective compositions of their class, combining the breadth and solidity of the old school of organ music with a certain modern fervor and brilliancy of style.

Joseph Cook Not a Clergyman.

From The Boston Traveler.

The physical and metal breaking down of Joseph Cook emphasizes once more the fact that people and newspapers can never get over their habit of calling him "Rev.," "the noted divine," &c. In point of fact, he is not and never was a clergyman, nor was he ever ordained to preach. But few Bostonians know it. He has been a powerful and influential personality in the thought of the Hub in years past, and I am heartily sorry to hear of his affliction. We may jibe at him and disagree with him, but we cannot get around the fact that he has a thinking apparatus of high order.

The Plea Might Do for the Lawyer.

From The Chicago Post.

The attorney for the defense became impressive.

"Do you ask proof that my client is insane?" he asked. "Well, there is plenty of it. When he came to engage my services he promised me $10,000 if I would take the case, and yet he hasn't a cent. Is that the act of a sane man?"

"Did you know that when you took the case?" asked the attorney for the prosecution.

"Certainly."

"Well, I can't see that that helps him in any way, but it would make a splendid plea for you if you were on trial."

And the Court so ruled.

The National Bird.

From The Philadelphia Times.

There are many who hold to the opinion, and this is the time of year in which they voice it most enthusiastically, that this country would do a wise and patriotic thing if it would remove the bald-headed eagle from his present perch as the National bird and install in its place the canvas-back duck, the noblest and best, not only of the fowls of the air, but of the water as well. In the list of royal gastronomic delicacies he stands pre-eminent. The male bird cannot be surpassed in beauty by any feathered dandy that ever ruffled plumage.

Pulling a Tooth Causes Death.

ARCADE, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Elida Dawley Beebe of Sandusky, N. Y., died this morning from exhaustion, due to a hemorrhage that followed the extracting of a tooth. Mrs. Beebe had been troubled for several days with a severe toothache. Wednesday afternoon Dr. Merrill pulled the tooth and an artery was ruptured in the operation, causing a hemorrhage, which resulted in her death.

Colored Boy Accused of Murder.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 25.—Coroner A. L. Stillwell held an inquest at Millstone to-day over the body of Florence Sullivan, a youth who was found shot through the heart on the estate of Paul Beardsley yesterday morning. Clinton Jackson, the fifteen-year-old colored boy who was arrested on suspicion of having killed Sullivan, was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Declined by Dr. Kaehler.

BUFFALO, Dec. 25.—The Rev. F. A. Kaehler, pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church of this city, has declined the call extended to him to become pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity in West Twenty-third Street, New-York City, as successor of the Rev. G. F. Krotel.

WAR NOT DEEMED TO BE POSSIBLE

English Preachers Regard the War Talk in This Country Uncalled For—Army Officials Warned as to Their Expressions.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Dean of Westminster, and preachers at Christmas services generally to-day touched upon the Venezuelan crisis. They all deplored the idea of a war, expressed the belief that such an outcome of the controversy was impossible, and enlarged upon "peace and good will." References to sympathetic feeling with the Armenians were also general.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Certain army officers who have in recent interviews in the newspapers been quoted in discussion of the possibilities of war with England, and as outlining their ideas of what should be done in such an event, are said to have received personal letters from Secretary of War Lamont severely depreciating such talk.

Expressions from such sources, he says, are not only given undue significance, but they are also injurious to the good reputation of the discipline of the army and harmful to the country in contributing to an unwarranted apprehension.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS SYMPATHIZE

Spanish Southern Governments Would Assist the United States in the Event of War with Great Britain.

VIENNA, Dec. 26.—The Paris correspondent of the Neues Journal sends to his paper a report of an interview with General Guzman Blanco of Venezuela, who is now in Paris, in which that gentleman says that the integrity of Venezuela is a vital question to all America. If England is allowed to dominate the Orinoco region, Gen. Blanco declares, she will shortly assume control of the regions of the Amazon and La Plata. If she should begin war against Venezuela, by the establishment of a blockade of the latter's ports, all of the American republics would respond by closing their ports against English commerce. Gen. Blanco expressed the belief that in the event of war between England and the United States an entente would be established between the latter country and Russia, and that Russia would attack Great Britain's Indian possessions at the moment that England attacked the United States.

WANTS ACTING CAPTAIN GROO INDICTED

James A. Butler Accuses Him of Breaking into His Saloon.

James A. Butler, who keeps a saloon at 23 Prince Street, said yesterday that he intended to prefer charges at Police Headquarters against Acting Captain Groo of the Mulberry Street Station, and his ward man, James A. Sloane. Butler also said he would go before District Attorney Fellows to-day and ask to have Capt. Groo indicted on a charge of breaking into his saloon yesterday morning.

According to Butler he closed his place at midnight and was sitting with friends in plain view of the street, when Groo and Sloane broke in. Butler was not arrested.

Acting Capt. Groo said Butler had been known as a violator of the excise law for some time. The blinds were closed, he says, when he went to the place. He denies having broken in. He tried to hold the door open while some one inside tried to close it, and the door was broken.

DEAF-MUTE SHOT BY HIS NEPHEW

Prof. Saunders Mistaken for a Burglar and Killed.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 25.—Prof. L. W. Saunders, a deafmute and for many years teacher in the State Deaf and Dumb Asylum, was shot and killed to-night at 7 o'clock by his nephew, C. R. Young.

Prof. Saunders was to act as Santa Claus at the Christmas tree gotten up for the amusement of the deaf and dumb children in the Institute, and called at Mr. Young's house in his Santa Claus garb.

His knock at the door was heard, and Mr. Young demanded "Who is there?" a time or two, and receiving no reply, fired through the door at what he supposed was a burglar. Prof. Saunders dropped inside the hall and died in two minutes.

Mendelssohn's Songs.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Nor must we forget to acknowledge Mendelssohn's power, displayed in many of his best songs, of producing effect on the emotions of his hearers by the simplest means. It is true that many of his melodic creations have a strong family likeness; but it is none the less true that a considerable number may be extracted from his works which have a perfectly distinct individuality, which can hardly be surpassed in pure melodic beauty, and which require no elaborate orchestral framework to set them out with adventitious interest. I was much impressed by his power in this respect when turning in once, during the dead period of the London musical season, to a "classical evening" at one of the promenade concerts at Covent Garden.

The house was crowded in every part, and promenade concert audiences are not always very quiet, but the song "Auf Flügeln des Gesanges" was listened to in breathless silence, followed by a burst of applause and a redemand, the repetition being listened to with the same reverence as before. I remember thinking at the time that to be able to hold a large and very mixed kind of audience spellbound in this way, by a perfectly simple song-melody repeated in each verse without ornaments or embellishments of any kind, and supported only by an equally simple pianoforte accompaniment, was a test of genius not to be despised; while the applause of the "popular" audience seemed a very suitable tribute to the composer who said, in his kindly way, when suggesting that the programme for a proposed concert was a little too severe in its character—"For the people have rights."

Hair and Ears.

From Chambers's Journal.

Midway in the seventies, when he conducted in Glasgow, the local musicians and friends of the art gave him a grand banquet. Toward the end of the evening, when everybody was in high spirits, Bülow arose and in the coolest possible manner administered the following damper: "Gentlemen, I have the greatest admiration for your concerts and all your musical conductors. I only regret to say that they resemble too much the omnibus conductors. You ask why? Because they are always behind—omnibus conductors behind on the vehicle, musical conductors behind in time." Nor did he spare even his friends when he was in the sarcastic mood.

On a certain occasion he was conducting a concert in Hamburg, and one of the pieces to be performed was Rubinstein's Ocean Symphony. What did he do? He sniffed at the score, turned it upside down on the desk, and then, throwing it aside, said: "To conduct music like this, one must have long hair; I have not got it." This story, by the way, was told to Rubinstein shortly after, and he at once wrote to Bülow. "I wrote him," he says, "that his opinions were never the same two days running, and, inasmuch as that which he abused to-day he praised to-morrow, there was still hope for my poor music. Also, if he had taken the trouble to measure my hair, I regretted not having had leisure to measure his ears."

Wicked and Stupid Prejudice.

St. George Mivart in The Fortnightly Review.

The days of Titus Oates have long passed away, and our highest and lowest classes have generally ceased to be hostile to Catholics. Nevertheless, much prejudice against them yet lingers among the lower middle class and a certain section of scientific men, mainly due to their want of familiarity with what they dissesteem. This latter fact was a few years ago made painfully evident to the late venerable Prof. Van Beneden. I am anxious to do Mr. Karl Pearson no injustice, but he appears to write as if a Papist who loves and humbly seeks to follow and serve science must be a curious if not a vicious sort of animal.

I recollect a tale about a dancing bear which was led into a remote and secluded village. There that erect, though hirsute, biped was taken to be a man of some strange race. One Bill, who had been in foreign parts, was sent for in hot haste. To eager questioners, however, he, scratching his puzzled head, could only reply: "No; I never seed a chap like that afore; maybe he's a Roman Cawtholic."

CONFUSION IN MATANZAS

Troops Are at Colon in Anticipation of a Combined Attack.

GEN. PANDO IS HATED AT SANTIAGO

Gourie Has Been Released, but Agramonte Is Still in Jail—Quesada Tells of Martinez Campos's Inferiority.

MATANZAS, Cuba, Dec. 21.—With the entry of the rebels into the province of Matanzas, confusion came to reign supreme. Even the presence of Captain General Martinez-Campos, with a very strong body of troops at Colon gives no relief to the people's fears. They seem to realize for the first time that Cuba is in civil war.

This morning nineteen more cars with troops started in the direction of Colon, where a large army is massing in anticipation of a possible attack by the combined forces of Gomez and Maceo. Two thousand troops were carried by this train.

The people thronged the streets and vicinity of the railway station and cheered. Each soldier received a bottle of wine and a box of cigars from a committee of merchants. A second train, bearing mules and stores and seven heavy pieces of artillery, followed shortly after the first. The fact that field and intrenchment guns have been hurried from all points to Colon would give the impression that Martinez Campos considered the enemy before him as much stronger than the Government a few days ago was willing to acknowledge. His own force of cavalry and infantry consists of between 15,000 and 20,000 men.

There is ill feeling in the ranks of the local volunteers in anticipation of an order to proceed to Colon. The officers say the volunteers were not organized for field duty, and they fear trouble among the men if the Government endeavors to force them to the front.

From Cardenas two battalions have been ordered to Colon, and nearly the entire force of 5,000 men at Cienfuegos is preparing to take the coast steamers to Batavano, and thence by rail to Havana and Colon.

Capt. O'Donnell, son of Santiago O'Donnell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received the red cross of military merit for gallantry in a recent fight on the border of Matanzas. The Secretary of the Provincial Council was arrested yesterday, with twenty friends, whom he was entertaining at his Winter home—Portillo. The soldiery thought that they were conspirators, and the party was lodged in prison, despite the protestations of a priest, a prominent lawyer, and the City Treasurer of Matanzas, who were among the guests.

An engine, sent at midnight with dispatches to Santa Clara, ran into a river a few miles from here. The rebels had destroyed the bridge. The engineer, his two firemen, and the dispatch-bearer all went into the water with the engine, but the messenger's body cannot be found.

Mr. Gourie, the British subject who for several months has been in prison at Santiago de Cuba, and for whose release the British Consul there made no effort, has received his liberty by a direct order from Madrid, in compliance with a request from London. Frank Agramonte, a native of New-York, and an American citizen, who was arrested at the same time as Gourie, still remains in prison at the same place, although there are not serious charges made against him.

The patriotic Spanish colony of Mexico, not satisfied with their recent donation to Spain of 1,200 mules for the army, are raising funds to purchase one of the Mexican cruisers and to present it to the Spanish Navy. It will be called the Martinez Campos.

President Cisneros-Betancourt of the Cuban revolutionary republic to-day issued a proclamation to the Spanish residents of the island. He asks them to join hands with the Cubans, and then tells them if they do not by Jan. 1 they will have reason to regret their course.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 17.—The arrival of Gen. Pando in this city has produced a shock almost as great as if a bombshell had been cast among the people, for he is hated here for his brutality. Men leave the city to join the insurgents daily by the hundreds, and soon Santiago will be left almost entirely to women and children.

The concentration of large Cuban forces in this district is expected by the end of the present month, when it is probable that many battles will be fought.

Several sugar estates in this jurisdiction are preparing to grind their sugar cane, but it is very much doubted here that they will be allowed to do so by the rebels. The iron mining companies are working steadily, and have many laborers working for them who refuse to work in the sugar estates because of want of security both of persons and wages.

Francisco Dieguez, who has been serving as guide of the Spanish column of Col. Sandoval since the beginning of the war, went to join the rebels a few days ago, taking with him twenty-eight Spanish soldiers. Miguel Cuevas, Gen. Linares's guide, has also gone over to the insurgents, with a number of men living in the town of San Luis.

Yellow fever is raging here fearfully in spite of the Winter season. The death rate among the officers is dreadful. In four days a commander, four Captains, and two Lieutenants have died of the disease. In the military hospital of this city there are more than 1,000 sick soldiers, of whom from ten to fifteen die every day. The Government has forbidden the publication of news about the death rate of yellow fever.

News has just come of an engagement near Songo, between a Spanish column, 400 strong, and Rebel Leader Pancho Sanchez with 250 men. It is said that the Spanish loss was heavy, as the rebels used machetes, which always strike terror among the Spanish soldiers. No details are accessible.

THE WORK OF MAXIMO GOMEZ.

Patriots Rejoice at Evidence of His Superiority over Campos.

"Gen. Maximo Gomez," said Gonzalo de Quesada, Secretary of the local Cuban Junta, yesterday, "dwarfs Capt. Gen. Martinez de Campos both as to practical and tactical success. Gomez has done what he set out to do—he has prevented the harvesting of the sugar crop. Campos has failed utterly in all his plans of cordons to prevent the commander of the patriots from advancing westward.

"Minister Palma is to-day with his family at Central Valley, but he will be in town to-morrow. We look for direct news from Gen. Gomez within a couple of days, but whatever may come, will not change what I have said in regard to the defeat of the Captain General of Spain by the General in Chief of the patriots. The plans of the one failed, those of the other succeeded even before Gomez led his forces into Hatanzas and menaced the province of Havana.

"Of Gomez's advance into Matanzas, if we had any doubt it would be dispelled by the admissions of De Lome and Muruaga. What does this mean? That Gomez outgeneraled Campos by the most brilliant tactics, and successfully flanked the Spanish forces and evaded them at Las Villas, Colon, and Jovellanos, leaving the Spaniards to follow him with all railroad and telegraphic communication severed. If Gomez's successes end here it is enough.

"Minister Palma and I have nothing except inference and logic with which to gauge information which has been published about the situation within twenty-four hours. If Gomez has retreated it does not mean disaster, but a further evidence of his masterly tactics, while if he is advancing toward Havana his pursuers will advance no faster than he, and he will gain ten men to their one as he advances.

"Our last news of Gomez is from his letter to Minister Palma, dated Remedios, Dec. 8. The tone of the letter is not that of a despondent, hunted guerrilla, but that of a successful commander, and the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES cannot have failed to note the firmness of this assertion:

No sugar crop can be made under any consideration, no matter the expenditure of money, and the sources whence the enemy expects to obtain money will be destroyed.

"Gomez, in my opinion, is in Matanzas. His plan of campaign is no longer nebulous; it is already so much developed as to rank him among the most skillful of quick-moving commanders, and will give him in history a place among tacticians and fighters for liberty. Does he not in some respects resemble Bolivar?

"He is not reckless. Look at his vanguard skirmishers under Laoret, Peres, and Nunez, who may already have coalesced their forces with his and their éclaireurs under Garcia, Gonzales, Terpio, and others. Nothing was left to hazard in this brilliant advance, and the whole plan of campaign was carried out in spite of Campos's cordons from Cienfuegos to Las Cruces and elsewhere. Campos thought he had only to draw the line and it was done, but, Presto! the Captain General's flank was turned and the Spaniards were in the rear and the patriots were advancing westward successfully, carrying out the plan of preventing the harvesting of the sugar crop.

"So that when Gomez entered Matanzas, with, probably, Antonio Maceo, they had no cordon of Spaniards to face. Campos's men were either in the rear or making another formation. Matanzas is even richer as a sugar district than Las Villas, and wherever Gomez goes there will be no crop, as Campos is unable to prevent the raids on the plantations or the cutting of communications by rail or wire, or to stop important accessions to Gomez's forces. All that Campos appears to have done was to change headquarters from Colon to Javellanos, Guanavina, and Limonar. This alone should be an index of the Spanish perplexity.

"Can any one belittle Gomez's exploits? He defeated Campos tactically, and practically in entering Matanzas and menacing Havana, and preventing the gathering of the sugar crop. It is not too much to say that even if repulsed, Gomez fully reached what he aimed at.

"We are not optimists here. The Junta and Minister Palma are not disposed to take comfort in news that is not well authenticated, but I do not regard the general tenor of the information that was published here yesterday and to-day as improbable, because it is a sort of logical sequence of events following the invasion of Matanzas by the patriots. That established, it proves that Gomez's forces are within sixty miles of Havana, and it is known that they had then severed all eastern communication and were attacking the railway between Matanzas and Havana.

"What was the strength of this division of the patriot army then can only be guessed. It should have been between 10,000 and 12,000 men. Now it is speculation, based on inference to talk of what has happened since. Campos's means of communication have been precarious through lack of railroads and the cutting of wires. Whatever force Gomez may have following him has had to wade through a devastated country, without communications.

"In the Province of Matanzas Gomez would recruit at least 5,000 men. As he advanced toward Havana—supposing him to have decided on such a step—he would receive reinforcements at every point. The very fact of the presence of the patriot army would inspire with courage those heretofore afraid to pose as patriots. An estimate that near Havana Gomez would rally to his aid 25,000 more men is not excessive. Nor is it exaggeration to say that in Havana there are 25,000 men who would cast their lot with the patriots and shout 'Cuba Libre!'

"All this is speculative, of course, but it is within the bounds of possibility. Our cause never was brighter, and our hopes have certainly been encouraged by this brilliant strike of testing the cordons of the Captain General and proving himself a master in tactics.

"Almost any good news may come within a few hours. We suppose Antonio Maceo to be with Gomez and the Fifth Corps. Carrillo is probably with him. The first division, in which are two corps, is at Santiago de Cuba under José Maceo. The third corps, under Rodriguez, is at Camaguey. Sanchez commands the Fourth Corps.

Carlos Manuel di Cespedes, son of President Cespedes, who was so well received in New-York, is with José Maceo. We have not heard of this division since Nov. 23, but any day may bring news of it.

"Or 20,000 rifles now! We have the men and could find good use for the arms. Still, so far as Gomez's men in Matanzas are concerned, we believe they are well armed and that the recruits that come to them will have serviceable weapons.

"A recognition by the United States of the patriots as belligerents would end the struggle. Spain would either yield at once or be forced to yield."

SPAIN'S MINISTER ON CUBAN WAR.

Gomez and Maceo Are in Great Danger of Being Completely Routed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Señor Dupuy de Lôme, the Spanish Minister, believes that the insurgent forces reported in the vicinity of Havana are in great danger of being completely routed. He has not, as yet, received any untoward news from official sources that Havana is in danger, and laughs at the idea that the city will probably be besieged.

His confidence in the success of the Spanish Army is increased by a cablegram he received to-night from Madrid, which is a confirmation of the message he received yesterday from Gen. Arderius, Acting Governor General of Cuba. The dispatch says:

"The bands of Maceo and Gomez are mounted, and are riding about burning plantations. The Commander-in-Chief, Martinez Campos, met the most important of the bands under Gomez near Cimarrones, defeating and dispersing them with great losses."

Señor de Lôme says it is foolhardy to suppose that Maceo and Gomez will attack Havana. It is reported that the insurgents have a force of 12,000 men to do this hazardous work, but, according to Minister de Lôme's inside information, the number is less than 6,000 men.

Havana, he says, has a militia or volunteer force of 30,000 men who, in most cases, have seen active service, as from time to time impressments have been made from their number for a month's service with the Spanish Army.

It is the Minister's opinion that the insurgents have ventured too far into the Government lines, and will have a great deal more difficulty in retreating than they had in advancing.

MADRID'S CHRISTMAS GLOOMY.

A Larger Number of Midnight Masses and Less Ordinary Revelry.

MADRID, Dec. 25.—The war in Cuba has made a gloomy Christmas in Spain. Besides the absence of the 116,000 soldiers sent to the island, many families have been crippled financially by redeeming their sons from service in Cuba.

Eighteen thousand out of 85,000 conscripts have each paid $300 since September. The midnight Christmas masses were more numerous and more largely attended than in recent years, while the ordinary revelries were less than usual.

The Russian Stundists.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

This term, derived from the German word signifying an "hour," was used to describe people who met together for their hours of devotion. They now represent what we would term an evangelical party, and draw their numbers largely from the peasant population. There was one solitary stundist living somewhere in the neighborhood of the country estate where I was resident. I asked my host if we might visit him, but he said that as he had no special reason for going to see the man, it would be better not to do so, as it would simply make him a marked man. They are of course subjected to persecution as a class, and many have "witnessed a good confession." But there are stundists and stundists—in this way.

Much of the local persecution of the stundists is explained by the fact that the village priests have no fixed salary, and are, unless possessing private means, entirely dependent for their income on the christenings, marriages, and funerals in their parish. So much is this the case that the villagers have their little joke, and say the priest robs both the living and the dead. The defection of a stundist family means, then, not only a deficit in the funds of the village church, but also a certain loss in income to the priest. So, many professed stundists simply leave the Greek Church to avoid all ecclesiastical payments. The peasants themselves do not indulge in strong criticism of the stundists.

Here is a peasant girl's description of some stundists as given to me: "The stundists are not bad people; they do not drink, they never swear, they never dance, but believe that they alone are saved. The stundist girls do not wear ornaments nor drink brandy. When they meet in a house they sit together on the floor, and one assumes the leadership; they then read the Scriptures and pray, sometimes with tears. They prefer only to read in the New Testament, and endeavor to see that Christ is their Savior." So much any one in this country knows, and the peasant will tell you no more, for he himself does not understand.

Gave All Her Scanty Savings.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Miss Caroline Rustad of Whitehall, Wis., a Scandinavian spinster, sixty-five years of age, has turned over to Banker J. O. Melby $200, nearly all of her scanty earnings for the last twelve years, to be sent to the suffering missionaries and Armenians in Turkey. The old lady insisted on making the donation, and so Mr Melby forwarded the money to the Lutheran Missionary Society at St. Stavager, Norway.

Bay State Legislators in No Danger.

From The Boston Traveler.

The paper that is getting up a State House scare and trying to frighten our lawmakers out of their boots, seems to think that the Legislature meets in the old part. I can assure the new member from Squash Hollow that it doesn't and that the new portion is amply strong to sustain both his person and his oratory.

TAMPER WITH TWO SAFES

Door of One Blown Off by Burglars in a Dentist's Office.

NEIGHBORHOOD AROUSED BY EXPLOSION

Fire in the Place and the Engines Are Called Out—The Thieves Make Their Escape, Leaving Few Clues.

Burglars early last night entered the building 502 Third Avenue, broke into the dental offices of Dr. George H. Modemann on the second floor, and blew off the door of the safe in the main reception room. They worked so clumsily, however, that they not only failed to force an entrance to the safe, but alarmed the neighborhood for two blocks around by the explosion and set fire to the offices.

They disappeared in the smoke, and when the firemen who responded got into the dental rooms they found neither the thieves nor the tools. The only clues left for the police to work on in identifying the burglars were a half-empty flask of powder and an old pocketbook, which may have contained a fuse, which were found in a corner of one of the rooms.

The Central Office detectives, who were at work on the attempted burglary within half an hour, agree that it was the job of one or more tyros.

The main entrance to the dentist's place is in Third Avenue. It can also be reached by a door which leads from the staircase of an adjoining house. The ground floors of both buildings are occupied as stores, and above the second floor is a series of small flats, occupied for the most part by dry goods clerks employed in the neighboring stores.

The first intimation that there was anything wrong in the dentist's office came at 9:35, when the house was shaken to its foundations by an explosion, the noise of which was heard for two blocks around. William Goodspeed, the janitor of 500 Third Avenue, believing that some of the chemicals in the dentist's workshop in the adjoining house had exploded, rushed out to find a policeman.

He met Policeman Fox of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station in Third Avenue, and communicated his fears to him. While he stood explaining to the policeman, several of the tenants in 502 Third Avenue ran out, exclaiming that they smelled smoke, and believed that Dr. Modeman's place was on fire. The policeman ran to Thirty-fourth Street and turned in an alarm. He waited for the engines to arrive, and accompanied the firemen up stairs. They found the parlors open and the reception room filled with smoke. The door of a safe, about three feet square, which stood in the centre of the room, had been blown off, smashing a smal table which had stood in front of the safe. The wreck of the table and a rug on which it had stood were blazing. The firemen promptly threw the blazing table into the street, and all danger from fire was at an end. In their hurry they also threw out the door of the safe.

The policeman found that the thieves had entered the dental rooms by the disused door leading into the workshop from the staircase of No. 500, and after breaking open a connecting door between the workshop and the dental parlors, had attempted to force open the two safes they contained. Apparently both had been attacked at the same time. The thieves had drilled a small hole in the upper left-hand corner of the large safe in the reception room and, after prying open the door a little way, had emptied half the contents of a two-pound flask of gunpowder into the hole and touched it off with a fuse. The result had been to blow off the outer shell of the door without giving them ingress to the contents of the safe and to alarm the entire neighborhood.

A smaller safe, which stood in the operating room next to the reception parlor, they left with the handle of the door twisted off and a small hole bored in the door. Had they succeeded, however, in blowing open the safe on which the greater part of their time had been spent, they would have found it to contain only the books used in the establisment. The valuables were in the smaller safe.

When the policeman reported the cause of the fire to the station house the Sergeant at once notified the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters. Detective Sergeants Dorian, Rheaume, and Kelly were sent to work up the case. They took possession of the powder flask, half filled with coarse blasting powder, and the old pocketbook. Their examination of the premises showed that the door by which the thieves had entered the workshop from the staircase had been fastened on the outside by a simple lock, which the thieves had easily removed with a screwdriver.

Dr. Modeman, who lives at 255 Sixth Avenue, was notified by the police of the burglary, and shortly before midnight visited the dental parlors but he could help the police but little. He said he noticed no one of a suspicious appearance near his offices recently, and had no cause to suspect anybody of the attempted burglary. Strangers might easily have done the job, as the safes were in full view through the windows from the platform of the Thirty-fourth Street elevated station.

A Ginshop in London, 1834.

From The National Review.

"During this time (morning) a woman almost in a state of nudity with a fine infant at her breast, the only dress being its nightshirt, followed by another child about eight years old, naked except a nightshirt, and without either shoes or stockings, followed a wretched-looking man from the house. I saw them struggle through the crowd to get to the bar; they all had their gin; the infant had the first share from the woman's glass; they came back to the outside of the door, and there they could scarcely stand; the man and woman appeared to quarrel; the little child in her arms cried, and the wretched woman beat it most unmercifully; the other little naked child ran across the road; the woman called to it to come back; it came back and she beat it; they all went into the shop again, and had some more gin, apparently to pacify the children."

That was between 7 and 8 in the morning on an ordinary Sunday in July, 1834. Later in the day we get the following edifying scene:

"Last Sunday morning I had occasion to walk through the Broadway at a few minutes before 11 o'clock; I found the pavement before every ginshop crowded; just as church time approached, the ginshops sent forth their multitudes, swearing and fighting and bawling obscenely; some were stretched on the pavement insensibly drunk, while every few steps, the footway was taken up by drunken wretches being dragged to the station house by the police."

Impeding the Torrens Law.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Last month the people of this county adopted the Torrens act by a vote of over 15 to 1. In round numbers, it was 82,000 to 5,000. The mandate was unmistakable—so clear, in fact, that its purpose cannot now be smothered by any false cries of economy. It is understood that the committee of Circuit Court Judges was selected to investigate the county offices have decided to deny the demand for extra clerks to carry the law into effect. In this way the wish of the people will be thwarted and the application of the system postponed perhaps indefinitely. Opportunities for scaling down expenses are sufficiently numerous without disappointing the people. The Torrens act is law by the will of the voters of this county, and to block the enforcement of the law is furthest from the proper functions of the Judge of any court.

A Suggestion.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Mr. Harrison prefers that his name be presented from some other State than his own. How would the state of uncertainty

A DAY OF REJOICINGS

Elaborate Musical Services in the Churches.

THEATRES WELL FILLED AT NIGHT

Feasts for the Inmates of Public Institutions—Open House at the Hotels—Few Sightseers in Town.

Christmas was observed yesterday in New-York much after the usual fashion, unmarked by any untoward incident or very especial event.

There were elaborate religious and musical services in the churches, notably in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal edifices of worship. Many fervent prayers for continued peace and prosperity were uttered in the pulpits.

The hotels kept open house, in accordance with a time-honored Knickerbocker custom, and patrons of the bars attached to the leading hostelries of the metropolis were treated to free lunches the richness and variety of which would have filled the denizens of the Bowery lodging houses with dyspepsia and delight.

The inmates of the jails and other public institutions had their appetites regaled with turkey, mince pie, cake, oranges, and bananas.

The chief and universal observance of the most glorious holiday of the year was in the family circle. Here the Christmas tree was the centre of surprise and joy, and there was in all the great city comparatively few hearts not gladdened by one or more presents of greater or less value.

Although the temperature was rather mild, the somewhat threatening aspect of the sky prevented a general turning out of the people for an open-air celebration in the streets and parks. For several hours in the middle of the day there was a notable parade of beauty and fashion on upper Fifth Avenue and the Boulevard, but the display was not so marked as in many previous years.

As a rule, there were few people at the theatres in the afternoon, but at night all of the play houses were crowded.

There were very few sightseers in the city, and Grant's Tomb, Bedlow's Island, and the other customary resorts of tourists were almost deserted.

There was a mild, midwinter outburst of sports. There were several professional golf matches on the Lakewood links, and there were also players out on the links of the Patterson, Staten Island, Knollwood, and St. Andrew's Clubs. There was a pigeon-shooting contest on the grounds of the Washington Heights Gun Club, at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and King's Bridge Road.

CHOIR MUSIC IN GRACE CHURCH.

Dr. Huntington Preaches on "Peace and Government."

The Christmas services in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, yesterday morning were elaborate and beautiful. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the rector, officiated, assisted by the Rev. George H. Bottome, the vicar.

The church was handsomely decorated with a great profusion of laurel, evergreens, cut flowers, and potted plants. The chancel rail was hidden from view in a bank of evergreens, dotted with great clusters of red holly berries. Back of the rail, roses, lilies of the valley, and Spring violets were arranged in pillars, with a large white cross of roses in the centre. The sixteen large columns, extending from the rear of the edifice to the chancel rail, were covered with evergreens and laurel, the bright green being relieved here and there with the red holly berries. Over the door of each pew wreaths of holly and evergreens were placed.

The services began at 7 o'clock with the holy communion, which was largely attended. The Christmas sermon was preached at 11 o'clock by Dr. Huntington, and the holy communion was again administered by the vicar.

Dr. Huntington's topic was "Peace and Government," his text being from Isaiah ix., vii.: "Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end." He said:

Who can listen without emotion to these grand prediction words, uttered on a Christmas morning to all people who on the earth do dwell? The language has upon it all the marks and signs of genuine vision. The teaching is that the Nation which has made the most noteworthy advance in peace has for that very reason achieved advance in government. What a different Nation was that old-world one, which made the breaking of peace the glory of government.

In the days when the earth was filled with violence, the years of peace have been counted as the inglorious years, and nations have computed their comparative standing by the number of their wars. The view taken of peace has been too often that which made of it a mere breathing spell, in which to gather strength for the new battle. Not of such a sort is the statesmanship of the Kingdom of God.

According to Isaiah the increase of the government and the increase of peace is to go on until we have a whole world under one government, and that the whole world at peace. A "dream," you say, a "fantasy." Yes, perhaps so, but this is Christmas Day. If ever hopeful and sanguine views of man and of his destiny are in order, they are in order now. Be gloomy, be pessimistic, be downhearted if you will on 364 days of the year, but on the blessed Christmas Day be glad, for on this day hope was born.

Under the direction of the organist and choirmaster, Mr. Helfenstein, the following classical programme was rendered by the church's regular chancel choir of sixteen boys' voices:

Hymn 61.
Gloria in E flat.....Hayne
Hymn 58.
Offertory, "For unto Us a Child Is Born"...Percival
Sanctus in E flat.....Hayne
Hymn 51.
Gloria in Excelsis, chant.
Processional Hymn.
Nineteenth, Forty-fifth, and Eighty-fifth Psalms.
Gloria Patri in E flat.....Lloyd
Te Deum in G.....Buck
Benedictus in E flat.....Stainer
Introit, Hymn 58.
Gloria Tibi, in E flat.....Stainer
Offertory, "There Were Shepherds Abiding in the Fields, Keeping Watch over Their Flocks by Night".....Tours
Sanctus in E flat.....Lloyd
Hymn 51.
Gloria in Excelsis, chant.

After the choir services, the sixteen lads, dressed in full military uniform, and under the command of Lieut. Col. William Frink, Major John Bright Low, Capt. Arthur Coughtry, and First Lieut. Le Grand Abbett, were drawn up in line in the choirroom and awaited the coming of Choirmaster Helfenstein. Soon after he entered four men carried into the room a handsome polished oak roll-top office desk, which Mrs. Boulton, in behalf of the boys, presented to the choirmaster. The latter was much affected and told the lads he would thank them at another time, when he could find words to express his appreciation. The choir boys then gathered around a Christmas tree, upon which were a number of presents for each, the gifts of the church.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN'S CEREMONIAL

High Church Ritual and an Elaborate Musical Programme.

All the elaborate ceremonial and solemnity of High Church ritual characterized the services of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Forty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, yesterday morning, and these were supplemented by an elaborate musical programme, the instrumental portion of which was rendered by a string orchestra, with organ and harp accompaniment.

Father Thomas McKee Brown, the rector, officiated at the solemn high mass, assisted by others of the clergy attached to the church and numerous acolytes. Both altar and chancel had been tastefully decorated with evergreens, and the beautiful new church was brilliant with innumerable electric lights and redolent of the perfume of the censers.

A congregation which filled the pews and aisles was present, and not long after the services began it was difficult to obtain even standing room.

The musical portion of the services began with Vieuxtemps's "Adagio Religioso," splendidly rendered by the orchestra and organ. The next number was Ambroise Thomas's "Messe Solennelle," by chorus, orchestra, harp, and organ. The other numbers were: Sequence, Hymn 60, by Gounod; offertory, anthem, from "Noël"; "Arise, Now, Daughter of Zion," by Saint-Saëns; "Adeste Fideles," by Novello; post communion Hymn 482, by Smart; Hymn 56, by Schumann, and the postlude, "Fest-Marsch," by Bach.

MME. MELBA IN ST. PATRICK'S.

She Sings Gounod's "Ave Maria" in the Catholic Cathedral.

Christmas Day was celebrated with all the pomp and ceremony of the Roman Catholic Church at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday.

The services began at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, when a solemn high mass was celebrated by the rector, the Rev. M. J. Lavelle. There were also masses at 6, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock A. M.

The feature of the day's services was the solemn pontifical mass, which was celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan at 11 o'clock A. M. The deacon of the mass was Father Dunn and the sub-deacon Father Cushman. The assistant priest was the Rev. W. J. B. Daly, the deacons of honor were the Rev. J. H. McMahon and the Rev. P. Daly, the sub-deacon of the cross was the Rev. Thomas Francis Meagher Murphy, and the masters of ceremonies were the Rev. James N. Connolly and the Rev. Henry T. Newey.

The Rev. Thomas Campbell, S. J., preached the Christmas sermon, taking for his text the words: "He came unto His own and His own received Him not." Father Campbell's sermon dealt with the nativity of Christ, and the lessons that Christians should draw from it.

The hour fixed for the celebration of the solemn pontifical mass was 11 o'clock, but an hour before that time every door of the cathedral was besieged by large crowds of people. A squad of policemen was stationed around the cathedral to keep the crowd back. Admission up to 11 o'clock was by ticket, and after that hour those who were not fortunate enough to have tickets were permitted to enter if they could.

Hundreds of persons had to stand in the rear of the church, and hundreds more, who could not gain admission at all, stood outside on the steps of the cathedral, and listened to the solemn notes of the organ and the sweet voices of the singers.

The interior of the cathedral was bright and beautiful with flowers and lights. The high altar was decorated with palms and many candles lighted the chancel. The altar boys were clothed in scarlet soutanes and white surplices.

Archbishop Corrigan was splendidly robed, and the assistant priests also wore gorgeous vestments.

A most elaborate programme of music was arranged for the occasion, Mme. Melba singing Gounod's "Ave Maria." Her clear, bellilke notes filled the cathedral. The efforts of Mme. Melba were a genuine triumph. The musical programme was as follows:

Prelude, for orchestra and organ.....Handel
Grand mass in D minor.....Haydn
For solo, chorus, orchestra, and organ.
Graduale, Pastores.....Wiegand
Offertory, Adeste Fideles.....Novello
Ave Maria.....Gounod
Mme. Melba.
Violin obligato.....Mr. Hasselbrink
Postlude.....Kretschmar
Choir—Soprano, Miss Hilke; alto, Miss Clary; tenor, Mr. Kaiser; basso, Mr. Steinbuch. William F. Pecher, organist and director.

In the choir were Miss Hilke, soprano; Miss Clary, alto; Mr. Kaiser, tenor, and Mr. Steinbach, basso. There was also a full choir of 100 voices, and a full orchestra from the Philharmonic Society, all under the direction of William F. Pecher, organist and director.

A choir of boys from the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, under the direction of William Ungerer, sang the responses.

The collection which was taken up at the mass was very large, and was for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum.

At the solemn pontifical vespers at the 4 o'clock service the music sung was as follows:

Dixit Dominus (No. 2).....Lejeal
Psalms of the day.....Gregorian
Magnificat (No. 2).....Lejeal
Alma Redemptoris.....Saint-Saens
Tantum Ergo.....Ries

When Mme. Melba was leaving the cathedral after mass, a crowd gathered around her carriage and stared with great interest at the prima donna.

ST. THOMAS'S FINE DECORATIONS.

An Elaborate Musical Programme Rendered.

The Christmas services at St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, were elaborate, and the church was decorated with holly, ivy, and evergreens. The altar was almost covered with white and red flowers.

There were two services in the morning—at 8 o'clock holy communion, with carols, and at 11 o'clock morning prayer, a sermon, and the holy communion. The Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, the rector, preached upon the birth and life of Jesus Christ. He said that Christ's birth was the greatest event in history, and was the central idea of civilization and Christianity. "The day," he said, "teaches us to rivet our gaze upon the best gift ever given us by God. God so loved the world that He gave us His beloved Son."

The following musical programme was given at the 11 o'clock service:

Hymn, processional, 53, Shout the Glad Tidings.....Avison
Venite, plain song (eighth Gregorian tone.)
Psalter, Psalms 19, 45, 85.
Te Deum Laudamus in E.....William Jackson
Benedictus. Introit, O Zion, That Bringest Good Tidings.....Sir John Stainer
Service for the Holy Communion:
Kyrie
Gloria Tibi.....
Nicene Creed.....
Sanctus.....Gounod
Gloria in Excelsis
Note—The music of the Holy Communion is mostly adapted from Gounod's "Messe Solennelle."
Hymn 58, O Little Town of Bethlehem.
(New music in carol form, by G. W. W.)
Sermon by the rector.
Ascription, Glory to God in the Highest!
Offertory, Angels from the Realms of Glory.
(Christmas hymn, with Hosanna, for soprano, contralto, tenor, bass; soli, chorus, harp, and organ.)
Carol, The Heavenly Messenger.
Hymn 56, Eucharist.) Hark! the Herald Angels Sing. (four verses)..Mendelssohn
Recessional carol, On the Birthday of the Lord.....Traditional

The choir consisted of G. W. Warren, organist and director; Walter C. Gale, assistant organist; Alfred F. Toulmin, harpist; Mme. Marie Gramm, solo soprano; Miss Emily Winant, solo contralto; George L. Moore, solo tenore; Dr. Carl Martin, solo basso, and a chorus of forty voices.

TWO SERVICES IN ST. GEORGE'S.

Sermon on Christ's Life by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford.

St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Stuyvesant Square, was handsomely decorated yesterday in honor of Christmas, and elaborate and impressive services were conducted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford at 8 o'clock and 11 o'clock.

The walls and ceiling of the church were almost concealed with a great profusion of holly leaves, pine branches, and other evergreens. The doors of the pews were covered with clusters of red holly berries and pine sprigs. Over the pulpit was suspended a large green star of laurel, studded with electric lights of various colors. In the chancel was a large cross of laurel, holly leaves, and big bunches of red holly berries. The chancel rail was banked with evergreens at each end, and cut flowers and potted plants were placed in the centre. All of the evergreens and holly had been sprinkled with diamond dust, and, although it was warm and pleasant without, the interior of the church presented quite a wintry appearance, the diamond dust glistening as though the green stuff had been touched with Jack Frost's fingers.

The first service was held at 8 o'clock, when the holy communion was administered. Nearly 1,000 persons attended this early service.

Dr. Rainsford preached the Christmas sermon at 11 o'clock, taking his text from Romans viii., 31, as follows: "If God be for us, who can be against us?" He told of the Christmas morning when the Saviour was born in the manger, and the importance of the day to the world. He also told of the life of Jesus, and of His many sacrifices for His people. "With Him with us," he said, "it matters not what power may be against us. All of His teachings have been for peace. Never did He advise anything but the kindest and most peaceful methods. Always did He teach us to remember our neighbor as ourselves. There was no better promise ever made than 'peace on earth, good will to men.'"

The musical portion of the services was most elaborate, and was under the direction of William S. Chester, the organist. The numbers were rendered by the regular choir of the church and the following soloists: Master Charles Meehan, Miss Josie F. Bassett, sopranos; Mrs. M. D. Sheehy, contralto; B. Mulvary, tenor; Harry J. Burleigh, baritone, and Hubert Arnold, violinist.

MASS BY BISHOP FARLEY.

Christmas Services in St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church.

A solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by Auxiliary Bishop John M. Farley yesterday morning in St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, in East Thirty-seventh Street. This was the first high mass he has celebrated since his elevation to the position of Auxiliary Bishop. More than 2,000 persons attended the services.

The assistant priest to Bishop Farley was the Rev. T. A. Thornton; the deacon was Dr. W. J. Guinon, the subdeacon the Rev. P. F. Hayes, and the masters of ceremonies were the Revs. E. J. A. Kenney and T. Lynch. A special programme of music was arranged for the choir. The organ was presided over by Francis Albrecht, Jr., and Francis Albrecht, Sr., directed a chorus of selected voices. The soloists were: Soprano, Miss Loretto C. Ryan; alto, Miss Kate O'Connor; tenor, Emil Goetz; basso, Henry G. Leist. The music consisted of selections from Rampus, Shaffer, Kreschmar, Bach, and Weiss. Diller's orchestra accompanied the soloists and chorus.

Bishop Farley delivered a short address. After wishing all a happy Christmas, he made an appeal for the orphans for whom the collection was taken up. Among other things he said:

In the midst of our rejoicing on this great festival, we should not forget those children who have neither home nor parents. To-day is especially their feast day, the feast of the Infant Jesus. You must know how exposed they are when cast upon the cold charity of the world.

Millions of souls have been lost to the faith of the Catholic Church by a neglect of the orphans. Remember the words of Christ: "Whatever you do to the least of these, you do it to Me."

The Rev. Father Higgins, Provincial of the Dominican Order, delivered the sermon. He said:

"Glory be to God on high, on earth peace to men of good will." These words are always most appropriate on Christmas Day. They bring us back to the realization of the redemption of our souls, which began with the birth of Christ on this day more than 1,800 years ago. During the course of the year we drift further and further from Him, because we forget the importance of His coming upon this earth; but upon the approach of Christmas, and especially upon the day itself, we are reunited. We are impressed with the belief that our redemption was so complete and brought about by so much suffering on His part that we are quick to forget any pain we may have endured and eager to rejoice that we had such a powerful and self-sacrificing Protector.

The services lasted about two hours. After they were over, Bishop Farley received the congratulations of many of his friends. He was later in the day presented at his residence with many costly presents, such as chalices, robes, and other things pertaining to his new position as Bishop.

FINE MUSIC IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S

Sermon on Christ's Teachings by the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer.

The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer preached yesterday morning in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, to a large congregation.

In his sermon he spoke of the birth of Christ, which he said was the greatest blessing that could have been bestowed on man. He pictured the condition of the world before the birth of Christ and the world of to-day, and called attention to the untold good Christ's teachings had done for man.

The interior of the church was decorated with ferns and plants, those at the altar being especially beautiful.

The following music was rendered at the 11 o'clock service:

Prelude, Largo.....Handel
Violin, harp, and organ.
Processional, carol, The First Noel...Traditional
Venite, double chant.....Boyce
Te Deum Laudamus, in A....C. Villers Stanford
Benedictus, in A.....C. Villers Stanford
Introit, Cantique de Noël.....Adolphe Adam
Gloria Tibi, from Mass in C.....Beethoven
Hymn 51.....Mendelssohn
Offertory, anthem, "Oh, Sing to God"...Gounod
"At the Presentation," from "The Messiah"...Handel
Sanctus, Mass in C.....Beethoven
Hymn 225.
Gloria in Excelsis, plain.
Recessional, carol, "What Child Is This?"...Traditional

In the choir were Mme. Clementine de Vere-Sapio, soprano; Mrs. Hattie Clapper Morris, contralto; Mackenzie Gordon, tenor; J. Armour Galloway, bass; Richard Henry Warren, organist and choirmaster.

ST. XAVIER'S CELEBRATION

An Elaborate Musical Programme—Sermon by the Rev. H. C. Denny.

The Christmas services in St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic Church, in West Sixteenth Street, were unusually elaborate yesterday. The church was profusely festooned with palms and evergreens, relieved here and there by a bit of bright color and mellowed by the lighted tapers that were placed artistically amid the mass of greens. To the right of the high altar was placed the crib, the light of the Star of the East outlining the Godchild and the Holy Family from the surrounding foliage. Before the manger, in adoration of the Child, knelt the Magi, with their offerings of gold, incense, and myrrh. Hundreds of men, women, and children visited the crib before the mass began.

The high altar was banked with evergreens and palms, and the side altars were profusely decorated with flowers.

The day's celebration consisted of a solemn high mass at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, another at 11 o'clock, the chief celebration of the day, and solemn vespers at 8 o'clock in the evening. At each service the musical programme was distinctive and elaborate.

The feature of the day's celebration was the 11 o'clock service, when the Cecilian Choir of seventy-five voices, led by the Rev. J. T. Young, S. J., and assisted by an auxiliary choir of mixed voices, rendered the mass of St. Cecile, by Gounod. The mass was arranged for a full orchestra and organ. Gaston M. Dethier was the organist, and Father Young led the whole.

As the united strains of brass, string, and reed instruments poured forth their wealth of melody, the congregation sat fairly spellbound, drinking in the harmony with delight.

The seats of the church were crowded to their utmost, the aisles were packed, and eager crowds filled the rear of the church and the steps.

The prelude was a symphonic ode, composed by M. Dethier for the occasion. Then came the processional and the intoning of the "Asperges."

The mass proper began with the "Kyrie Eleison." Gounod's "Jesu Redemptor" was sung at the offertory, and it was followed by the "Adeste, Fidelis," sung by male soprano voices, the choir rendering the choruses.

Before the Credo the Rev. Father Harmer C. Denny, S. J., preached on the spirit of the day, dwelling particularly upon the significance of Christ's birth.

After the recessional, the orchestra and organ rendered as a postlude an ancient Christmas carol, with variations, by M. Dethier.

The Rev. William Walsh, S. J., was celebrant of the mass. He was assisted by the Rev. Joseph Staddleman, S. J., as deacon, and Mr. Tandorf, a scholastic, as subdeacon. The master of ceremonies was De Sales Howells.

A large collection was taken up for the Roman Catholic orphan asylums of this archdiocese.

FOOD FOR MEN AND WOMEN

About 400 Persons Fed by the Manhattan East Side Mission.

Open house was kept by the Manhattan East Side Mission yesterday at its coffee house, opposite Bellevue Hospital.

During the day about 400 men and women were fed. Those that partook of the bountiful spread of the mission were homeless people, some of them ex-convicts. There were probably few Christmas dinners more thoroughly appreciated, for the diners possessed a most vigorous appetite, and were conscious of meeting such a good thing as comes into their lives only on special occasions.

The policemen who patrol that part of East Twenty-sixth Street picked up several ragged and half-famished tramps and took them to Miss S. A. Chinn, Superintendent of the coffee house. She gave them a table, and two boys acted as waiters. The men had evidently not eaten a full meal for a very long time. Miss Chinn said it did her heart good to see a fellow being enjoy anything so much. The tramps were given turkey, with the usual accessories—coffee, pudding, pie, and several other dishes—with various kinds of fruits. Dish after dish was emptied, first quickly, then more slowly, and finally with a quiet persistence that accomplished a great deal.

In the same room were dining sixty persons from the McAuley Mission under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Ballou. The tables were decorated with flowers, and music and singing filled the air. There were jokes and laughter at all the tables except where the tramps were dining. Their occupation was too serious to admit of a waste of time. When finally they declared that they had had enough they thanked Miss Chinn for having made their Christmas so cheerful and patiently listened to the short sermon she gave them on the love and mercy of God.

At the noon hour John Sheridan, who was converted in the missions some years ago, made a speech to those at the tables. His speech was about the rewards of a good life, and at its conclusion he was loudly cheered.

The dinner was paid for by contributions to the association, and was the most successful of any in the history of the organization's free dinners.

CATHEDRAL MISSION SERVICES.

Sermon on the Life of Christ by the Rev. A. R. Brown.

The services in the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Mission at 130 Stanton Street yesterday included a special programme of vocal and instrumental music, arranged by J. H. Smith. Evergreens adorned the interior of the building, and the chancel was resplendent with lighted candles.

The pulpit was occupied by the Rev. A. R. Brown, who told of the birth of Christ and His life while on earth. The Saviour of mankind, he said, was born and lived in the greatest simplicity, and the humble surroundings of His advent among men should be a consolation for those who are discontented with their humble lot in life.

Wealth and position give no assurance of eternal happiness, he said. The humblest individual is the equal, if not the superior, of the fortunate child of earthly fortune, and this fact was emphasized in the career of Christ on earth.

TOYS FOR FOUNDLINGS.

A Happy Day in the New-York Asylum.

Six hundred children, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, at the New-York Foundling Asylum, Sixty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, had a merry Christmas yesterday.

The good sisters had told the little ones that Santa Claus would not forget them, and the children went to bed last Tuesday night impatient for the morning to come.

In a room adjoining each of the six wards a Christmas tree stood loaded with pretty toys and with sweet things to eat. Around it were various small presents.

After the little ones had been dressed in their best dresses, they were marched to the Christmas tree room. There were shouts of joy when they caught sight of the tree. Each one of the children got something. The girls, of course, got dolls, while the boys got drums and other toys.

There were the best of Christmas dinners for all, and in the afternoon the children got the freedom of the wards.

Visitors went to the asylum in the afternoon, many of them with toys. Like all children, the foundlings are never so happy as when they see kindly people. They ran up to the visitors to show their toys, and in various wards the visitors were treated to Christmas songs. The singers might be three years old or even under, but there was no lack on their part of either sincerity or voice. "Adeste Fidelis" was the usual song.

A large number of the foundlings sang that Christmas hymn in the chapel. The main and a side altar were covered with flowers, while on the other side altar was an elaborate crib.

The little children are preparing for a Christmas festival next Saturday. They are to furnish entertainment for friends of the asylum around a big Christmas tree.

GIFTS FOR HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

A German Christmas Festival in St. Mark's.

There was a genuine German Christmas entertainment at St. Mark's Hospital, 177 Second Avenue, yesterday. The matron, Mrs. A. M. Troll, and the house medical staff, Drs. Stack, Dowling, G. F. Tuttle, and J. Murray Johnson, had been preparing for the event for weeks, and the result of their work was one of the pleasantest Christmas celebrations on the east side.

There were about seventy-five patients in the hospital, and every ward had its seasonable decorations and its Christmas tree. Every person in the hospital received a gift. The most valuable of the gifts distributed was received by Mrs. Troll, who received a letter from the Directors of the hospital which proved to be a notification of her appointment as Superintendent of the institution.

A grand reception was held at the hospital in the afternoon. The Ladies' Visiting Committee and the visiting physicians of the hospital were strongly represented, among the visitors being Dr., Mrs. and Miss Ganigues, Dr., Mrs. and Miss Carl Beck, Dr. F. Bolton Bangs, Dr. Welnberg, Dr. Schue, Dr. Dann, and Dr. Bolt.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. Carl Beck and Dr. Weber, President of the hospital, and afterward the visitors made a tour of the wards, carrying Christmas cheer to every cot.

NEWSBOYS HAVE A FEAST.

About 600 Fed by William H. Fleiss.

There was great excitement last night in the Newsboys' Lodging House, at Duane and New Chambers Streets, when the twenty-ninth annual Christmas dinner to the newsboys of New York was served. It was given to them by William H. Fleiss, who was present, with his own sons and daughters.

About 600 newsboys and their friends filled the building, and they had all they could eat of turkey, ham, potatoes, turnips, celery and pie.

The auditorium on the second floor was not large enough to accommodate all at once, and the boys ate their dinner in squads of about 200.

Superintendent Rudolph Heig said last night that the boys behaved admirably, but he explained this by the fact that no policeman was there. He said: "A blue-coat has the same effect on a newsboy as a red flag on a bull."

Mr. Fleiss and his family and a party of friends who accompanied them expressed themselves as highly pleased with the feast.

After the dinner was over, what was left was distributed among some poor people in the neighborhood.

FESTIVITIES IN FLUSHING.

Celebrations in St. Joseph's Convent and the Churches.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 25.—Christmas Day was celebrated here in a quiet manner.

The day was ushered in by the Sisters of St. Joseph at midnight with a mass in the beautiful chapel at the convent, on Sanford Avenue. The Rev. E. J. Donnelly was the celebrant, the Rev. W. J. Loughran the deacon, and the Rev. Ambrose Schumak the sub-deacon. A choir of eighty voices, most of them being sisters of the order and the remainder young lady scholars, sang a specially arranged musical programme.

The sisters to-day received a great number of people from different parts of the country at the convent, which was profusely decorated with evergreens, holly, and flowers. The decorations of the sanctuary were very beautiful, evergreens being twined around the chancel rail, and hung in festoons from the altar and the pulpit. The high and side altars were ablaze with lights.

In the village special services were held at 5, 7, and 10:30 o'clock A. M. in St. George's Protestant Episcopal and St. Michael's Roman Catholic Churches, the choir of each church rendering special Christmas musical programmes.

After the church services the day was celebrated by Christmas dinners and entertainments at Kyle's Military Institute, Fairchild's Boys' Academy, and Schuler's Young Ladies' Academy, each being well attended. Private charities had their turn, too, several wealthy gentlemen and ladies having fine dinners and Christmas trees at their private residences for the needy boys and girls of the village.

The unseasonably warm weather of the last week prevented many New-York and Brooklyn people from skating on the numerous large lakes in this place. Plans have been arranged for special entertainments at various private residences this evening, of which there are quite a number, which will add to characterize the Christmas of 1895.

Christmas festivities for the young people were held this evening in the Congregational Church, in Browne Avenue, where for the Sunday school scholars the congregation, through their pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Abbot French, had provided a huge Christmas tree. On it were toys for the little children and useful presents for the older ones. The church was elaborately decorated with white flowers, evergreens, and small palm trees.

The pastor delivered an address of welcome, and then the scholars began the entertainment they had provided for the guests. At the close of the programme Superintendent W. H. Lendrum, assisted by the ladies of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, stripped the tree gradually and distributed the presents on it to the waiting happy ones.

MISS GOULD'S CHRISTMAS CHARITY.

Twenty Little Orphans Entertained at Woody Crest, on Her Estate.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Miss Helen M. Gould to-day observed her annual custom of entertaining a number of orphan children at Woody Crest, on her estate here, where she had a Christmas tree to delight them. There were twenty of these little folks up to-day and they wore happy faces as they alighted from the wagons and saw the preparations made to entertain them.

They were allowed to roam at will over the grounds and also at Lyndhurst, her own special home. In the afternoon they were loaded into wagons and given a drive through the country. A grand dinner was served and Miss Gould personally saw that each one of her charges was amply supplied with turkey, potatoes, apples, nuts, and all the good things which go to make up the ideal Christmas dinner.

The Christmas tree was lighted in the evening, as soon as it got dark enough, in the dormitory, and then each child was loaded down with presents.

These annual celebrations are enjoyed by Miss Gould probably as much as by any one of the children, who look forward to them with eager anticipation.

Miss Gould takes care of about a score of orphans the year round at Woody Crest. They are in charge of a competent matron, who conducts a school for their education in the elementary branches.

Dr. Rylance's Sermon in St. Mark's.

The congregation of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Place and Second Avenue, enjoyed an interesting vocal and instrumental musical service yesterday, in which Miss Caroline Mihr, soprano; Mrs. L. Chapman-Lawton, contralto; Harry Pepper, tenor; John C. Dempsey, bass-baritone, and William Edward Mulligan, organist and choirmaster, participated.

The church was handsomely decorated with evergreens and potted plants.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Rylance, the rector, assisted by the Rev. Richard Cobden, conducted the services. In a short sermon Dr. Rylance spoke on the lessons of the great Christian festal day. He said that all factional differences should be forgotten, and that men should unite as brothers on a common ground in honor of the birth of Him who had saved mankind.

A Feast in Tompkins Square.

An excellent dinner was served to the boys of the Tompkins Square Lodging house at 7:30 o'clock last night.

About 140 boys partook of the feast. The turkey and ice cream were abundant, and the boys surroundings the tables ate of the good things before them as though they did not anticipate such another opportunity at least before next Christmas.

When dinner was over all repaired to the large reception room and engaged in the singing of carols. A number of ladies and gentlemen furnished additional entertainment for the boys and their friends by volunteering some choice vocal and instrumental music. Prof. E. Leon Rains of the Gounod Quartet sang several solos, creating great enthusiasm among the juveniles composing his audience.

High Mass at St. Ignatius's.

Solemn high mass was celebrated in St. Ignatius's Protestant Episcopal Church at 56 West Fortieth Street yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, the Rev. Arthur Ritchie, the rector, officiating.

There were handsome evergreen decorations, and within the altar rail there was the brilliance of gorgeous vestments, their variegated hues accentuated in the flood of light from many wax candles and lamps.

A large congregation was in attendance. The elaborate musical programme was rendered by the church's quartet and a surpliced choir of forty voices, under the direction of Charles Baier, organist and choir master.

Services in Mrs. Williamson's Mission.

A Christmas entertainment and service of song was held last night in Mrs. Josephine Williamson's Mission of Rest, at 125 West Third Street.

Nearly a hundred men and women who attended were treated afterward to refreshments.

The people present were those whom Mrs. Williamson has saved from drunkenness or worse vices. Some of them sang solos or recited, and Mrs. Williamson told stories of her twenty years' work of this kind.

The Services in St. Agnes's Chapel.

Christmas was celebrated at St. Agnes's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, yesterday, with an excellent service of music, including selections from Hall, Garrett, Cruikshank, Stainer, and Gounod.

The Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, the vicar, officiated, assisted by Drs. Crans and Chamberlain. Dr. Bradley preached a Christmas sermon, dwelling upon the humanity of Christ and the duty of His followers to make Christmas a day of wide and hearty giving.

A Feast for East Side Boys.

At the East Side Boys' Home, 287 East Broadway, 200 homeless lads were treated to a generous dinner of turkey, pies, cakes, and ice cream yesterday by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

Mr. Morgan also gave a large quantity of shoes, stockings, and garments of various kinds to be given to worthy poor boys who regularly attend the night school of the institution.

Shakespeare Sat for This Picture—Perhaps.

From The Westminster Gazette.

If we can trust the "Willm. Shakespeare 1609," in the left upper corner of the portrait of the poet now for a few days at the Antiquaries in Burlington House, we have at last an authentic picture of the bard in his habit as he lived. For, on comparing this oil painting with the Droeshout engraving in the first folio, every one must see that the two are substantially the same. At first sight the spectator feels convinced that the portrait is by a poor artist who tried to reconcile the engraving and the Stratford bust; for the face is rather shorter and broader, more jowly, than the engraving, and the braid on the coat slightly differs. And if the date, 1609 is later—as our correspondent thinks it is—this view will be held permanently. But if the date is genuine, the conclusion must be that the portrait has no pedigree to speak of. In 1892 the widow of Charles Flower of Stratford-on-Avon, bought it of a member of the Clements family in Warwickshire, and gave it to the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford, which her husband built and endowed with very little outside help. The tradition in the Clements family is that the picture came to them from a descendant of Shakespeare. This is very vague. We should have expected any genuine portrait of the poet to have been in the possession of his granddaughter, Lady Barnard, and in that of her husband at Abingdon Hall, Northampton, after her death. But the portrait speaks for itself. Ben Jonson guaranteed the likeness of the engraving; that guarantees the likeness of the portrait. Whether the latter was made from Shakespeare himself depends on the genuiness of the date 1609. Our correspondent, as we have said, disbelieves in the genuineness, but holds the picture to be of the 17th century, and made up from the Droeshout engraving and the bust. The frame is old enough, though later than the picture.

Tracing Gladstone's Phrases.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

A rather futile correspondence is being carried on as to Mr. Gladstone's merits as a phrase maker. Probably the question is settled by the fact that "bag and baggage"—a jingle which he did not invent—is quoted as one of his most brilliant efforts. Now people are tracing the phrase back, and they have got as far on the journey as the sixteenth century, which at any rate gives the phrase the respectable merit of antiquity.

Very few phrases of Mr. Gladstone ever struck my imagination or appealed to my memory. But there was one, uttered years ago, which seemed admirable. He was speaking, I think—I am unable to verify my quotations—of the relations between an orator and his audience, and he said that "the orator returned the enthusiasm in flood which he received from the audience in vapor." And one day I found that very expression in De Quincey, and another I discovered that De Quincey had borrowed it from Locke. And whence did Locke get it? The eternal fitness of things suggests Noah.

FEW WESTERN HOTELS HAVE RUNNERS

The Din That Used to Greet Travelers at Stations Now Silenced.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The passenger who arrives in Chicago is allowed to choose his own hotel, and, having made his choice, to proceed to his lodging place in peace. When he alights from a train no runner seizes his baggage and insists on his going to So-and-So's hostelry, the finest in the city.

Even the omnibus line, which has its representative on every incoming train, cares almost nothing about what hotel its patrons stop at. If they signify a choice, all right; but if they do not, it does not make any difference.

First, second, and even third class hotels are alike in that they do practically nothing to solicit trade from new arrivals in the city. They rely on their reputations and the recommendations of their friends.

The very few hotels that do maintain runners are of the lowest class. Most of them are in the immediate neighborhood of the stations, which alone is a point against them, for the railroad stations of Chicago for some reason have been placed in anything but the most respectable portions of the city. These ambitious little hotels have high-sounding names, such as will attract the visitor from Oshkosh or Sprecht's Ferry. The name is often deceptive. The hotel which the runner has been calling so lustily from the gutter turns out to be nothing but a collection of rooms over a saloon. It is the bar or the cheap meals with drinks thrown in that attract the average victim of the hotel runner. Though Chicago boasts of hundreds of hotels, there are less than a score of them that maintain runners.

While the runners are required to wear badges and to stand in the gutter, the railroads themselves employ men who stand on the platform and answer any inquiries the incoming passengers may care to make. Immigrants especially are taken care of by these officials and protected from men who mean them no good.

The hotel runner of to-day is a tame creature compared with what he used to be. He gives very little trouble now. Officer Denick, who stands at the stairs of the Union Station, says the runners do not bother him at all. They know their bounds, and have learned to keep within them. Police at the Rock Island and the other stations and at the stockyards all give the same testimony.

"Chicago never was much of a city for runners," said Charlie Hilton, who has a reputation for knowing more about the development of Chicago hotels than any other man. "Back when I commenced in the hotel business here thirty years ago none of the first-class hotels had runners at the stations. The Commercial used to, and some others, but the Tremont, Sherman, and Briggs did not. The runners have always been kept within bounds, and have never been a feature here. Occasionally, when there was an excursion, the hotels would send a man out on the road to meet the train, but that was all.

"The Palmer House ran a free 'bus once for about a year: It is the only hotel that has done so since I came here, and it gave it up as a failure. There are too many stations in Chicago, and too many trains arriving at the same time. The Palmer House found itself unable to meet all the trains, and Parmelee, who used to have a monopoly of the hotel tr

NORTON BEATS HONEYMAN

Some Good Golf Playing on the Lakewood Links.

MANY SPECTATORS AT THE CONTEST

Foursome Match Between Jasper Lynch and Dr. Kimball Against Norton and Cox Won by the Latter.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 25.—The programme provided to-day by the Golf Club comprised a foursome match in the morning and a contest for a purse in the afternoon between Willie Norton, the Lakewood professional, and David Honeyman.

The weather was well suited for golfing, and a large number of spectators watched the games.

Among those on the links were Miss Agnes Helen Davis, Miss Elsie Davis, A. L. Compton, Archibald Davis, the Misses Ferris, J. J. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Pelton, Francis P. Freeman, Robert Bage Kerr, the Rev. D. L. Schwartz, George Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, A. Pearsall, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sedgwick, Frank P. Freeman, W. P. Wight, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Dr. C. L. Lindley, the Rev. F. S. Hyde, W. P. Robbins, John A. Dix, Clarence C. Curtiss, Harold Curtiss, and James W. Morey.

The contestants in the foursome were Jasper Lynch and Dr. Paul T. Kimball against Norton and C. S. Cox. The latter couple captured the first hole in 5, but lost the second hole, Lynch's magnificent drive and Kimball's fine approach landing them on the green in 2, the hole being made in 4. The distance to the third hole is 185 yards. Kimball drove to the green and Norton a little beyond. Cox approached finely, and Lynch's brilliant put narrowly escaped the hole, which was finally halved in 4.

The fourth hole (139 yards) is the shortest on the links, and fell to Norton and Cox in 3, the former's superb approach of fully thirty yards being worthy of notice.

The features of the fifth hole, 407 yards and the longest on the grounds, were Norton's fine drive, Cox's scaff, Kimball's pretty brassie shot, and the desire of Cox's ball to remain in the second bunker, Norton and Cox yielding the hole.

A session of hard luck fell to Lynch and Kimball in trying for the next hole, and after Norton had reached the green in three strokes by a brilliant approach, they gave up the hole. Norton and Kimball both cleared the bunker on their drive, the latter outdriving Norton. Cox, who drove entirely with a cleek, make a clever shot with that club, but the ball dropped in the roots of a huge oak, where it was entirely unplayable, the hole thus being credited to Lynch and Kimball.

Lynch started for the eighth hole with a drive over the bunker into the woods, but Kimball was equal to the occasion, and brought the ball into play with a good mashie shot. Cox meanwhile led off with a splendid drive of 180 yards, Norton backing him up with a pretty approach to the green, and capturing the hole in 4.

The ninth hole (204 yards) was also won by Norton and Cox. Kimball's drive left the ball in close proximity to a chicken coop on an adjoining farm, three strokes being sacrificed ere it was extricated. Thus handicapped, they lost the hole. This left the result at the end of the first round 2 up in favor of Norton and Cox.

Cox and Lynch drove well over the two fences and road that constitute the first hazard, and their partners reached the green by skillful approaches. Cox failed on the put, and Lynch and Kimball proved victorious in 3.

The eleventh hole (235 yards) was halved. Norton's fine shot to the green with a brassie was the only redeeming feature of the play for the twelfth hole, which was taken by Lynch and Kimball, the score being now even.

Norton's excellent drive reached the edge of the green, while Kimball failed to clear the bunker, and Lynch made matters worse by driving into it. The hole fell to Norton and Cox, who were also successful at the fourteenth hole, thus having the lead by two holes.

Norton drove 150 yards, but Kimball had the misfortune to hit a tree, the ball rolling into a hazard, Lynch picking it out quite cleverly. Lynch and Kimball, however, lost the hole.

Cox led off for the sixteenth hole with a drive of 180 yards, while Lynch drove into the bunker and forfeited the hole, Norton and Cox winning the match by four up, two to play.

After luncheon the match between Norton and Honeyman was called. Both drove off poorly, but rallied in their play for the green, Honeyman being applauded for his approach. Norton won the hole, likewise the second.

Honeyman took the third, his approaching being excellent, while Norton's putting was not quite up to his usual standard. The fourth hole was halved, the approaching of both men being very strong.

It was manifest, however, that Norton was too strong for his opponent, who lost the fifth, sixth, and seventh holes. A fine put, however, gave him the eighth. The ninth was halved, Norton's put missing the hole by a hair's breadth.

Both commenced the second round with strong drives, but Norton's superiority gave him the first three holes and a lead of six. Honeyman captured the next, but Norton ended the match in the following hole, his score being five up, four to play.

FOXHALL KEENE'S GOLF RECORD.

Covered the Cedarhurst Links with a Score of 93 in a Match Game.

WOODSBURGH, L. I., Dec. 25.—Foxhall Keene of the Rockaway Hunt Club, while playing a match golf game with Talbot J. Taylor to-day on the Cedarhurst links, made a record for the course. The match between Keene and Taylor was one of the most interesting ever played on that course, and was a battle royal between the two distant relatives to the last.

Mr. Keene's winning was the result of a few unusually brilliant strokes made just in the nick of time. The score:

	Handi-	
Foxhall Keene (scratch)—		Gross. cap. Net.
Out .....4 5 3 5 5 5 6 4 5—42		
In .....5 5 6 5 5 7 7 3 8—51— 93	..	93
Talbot J. Taylor—		
Out .....4 6 6 7 6 6 6 5 7—53		
In .....4 5 6 5 6 6 6 4 6—48—101	4	97

The hunt club had a 'cross country run during the day, the last of the season. The run was under the direction of René La Montagne, Master of Hounds, and his assistants were Eben Stevens, huntsman, and George Howard, whip.

Among those who followed the pack were M. G. Burrill, E. L. Burrill, H. P. Case, P. S. Pillott, T. Evanche, and Fletcher Harper. Mrs. Adolph Landenburg and Richard Ladenburg of the Meadowbrook Club were also present.

The course was from Baldwin's, where a start was made at 11:30 A. M., to Hempstead, thence by Rockville Centre, through Tanglewood Park to Lynbrook, and thence to Fenhurst. Two checks were encountered, one near Rockville Centre and the other at Lynbrook.

Just before finishing at Fenhurst, Mr. Ladenburg's horse fell while taking a high jump. He remounted and came in at the finish, apparently none the worse for his tumble. There was a numerous following of spectators in traps and carriages.

STANDING DEFEATS BOAKES

In Three Straight Games at Racquets, Giving Boakes Long Odds.

Harry Boakes, instructor in racquets and tennis at the Chicago Athletic Association, met George Standing in a game of racquets at the Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday afternoon and was beaten in three straight games. This was in spite of the fact that Standing gave him five aces in the first game and six in the last two.

Boakes is much the older of the players, and was the champion of the United States and Canada until Standing defeated him at Montreal in the Winter of 1892-3. Later, at Chicago, Standing again took his measure by beating him three straight games.

Yesterday's match was brought about by the members of the Racquet and Tennis Club, with Standing giving the heavy odds offered, for a handsome purse, and to see if Standing had improved in his play. That Standing has certainly done, as he won in straight sets, despite the odds, by as clever play as has ever been seen in the city. The veteran was clearly outclassed by the younger player, who showed such form as to intensify the belief that Standing is without a peer in the world, and would defeat the English champion, Latham, could a match be arranged between the two. Latham defeated Standing when they did play together several years ago, but even then he found in Standing a worthy antagonist. Since then Standing has improved wonderfully in his game.

The men entered the court at 2:30, and played so rapidly that it took but a trifle over an hour for Standing to win by 15 to 12, 15 to 14, and 15 to 17, Boakes playing most skilfully in the second game, holding Standing at 10—4 at one point. But Standing's clever service, his brilliant corner placing, and sharp rallies enabled him to pull well out, and finally in three innings to run the score to 15—13. Boakes was put out by placing, and Standing, on clever service and pretty dribbling strokes, brought the score to 14 all, and had the ball in hand. As he refused to make the game set, but played out his service, he scored the next point on service and won.

In the previous game Standing forced the play from the start, and kept Boakes doing a lively dance to find the pesky little ball that ricochetted from one smooth black wall to the other, and then advanced saucily along the equally smooth and equally black floor just out of reach of Boakes's racquet. Before the game was ended the bald spot on the crown of Boakes's head had begun to assume a crimson hue, and the veteran was puffing a bit, while Standing was agile as a cat and cool as an icicle. His service was markedly superior to that of the Chicago player, and Boakes had to depend mainly on his backhand strokes and dribbling the ball, he scoring three aces on Standing on that sort of play.

Boakes gained his second wind in the second game, and made a brave struggle, but his young competitor was too skillful, and seemed to find no stroke too difficult to attempt, making a number of fancy ones by reaching around behind his back that brought out lively cheering and applause for his popular marker.

In the third game Boakes made a hard fight for the game, but it was a futile one. In his first hand, Standing scored five aces, and then missed an easy one that surprised all the spectators. It was probably due to carelessness, as Standing had practically made up his handicap. But the miss proved costly, for Boakes made a spurt in a couple of innings that brought the score to 13—7 in his favor. Both failed to score in the next two innings, and then Standing added two aces in each of two innings, fetching the score to 13—11, with Boakes still to the good. In the next inning Boakes scored one, and had but a point to go to win. But Standing, on his service, got three and brought the marker's cry to "14 all." Boakes had the service, scored two aces, and then went out on the clever placing of a hot one. Standing's service stood him in good stead then, for he scored the necessary points in this hand and thus won the game, 18—17, and the series.

This afternoon Mr. B. De Garmendia, with Boakes for a partner, and Mr. Alfred Tompkins, with Standing as a partner, will play tennis, the game beginning at 2 o'clock sharp. The match will be the best of three in eight-game sets.

Boakes and Standing will both play in a tennis match on Friday, and on Saturday there will probably be a racquet match between Mr. De Garmendia and Boakes against Mr. Perkins and Standing.

TROTTING RACES AT SEAFORD.

Long Islanders Have a Day of Sport on the Track.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 25.—A large number of sporting men of the villages of Freeport, Hempstead, Seaford, Wantagh, Rockville Centre, and Merrick assembled near Seaford to-day to witness several close and exciting trotting, pacing, and running races which were held under the auspices of the Young Men's Improvement Club of Seaford. A sweepstake pigeon match was held in the morning. A. C. Pickhard won one sweepstake, killing 9 out of 10 birds. Another match was won by Frank Verity, whose score was 8 out of 10 birds.

Racing commenced at 2:30. The summary:

Trotting and Pacing.—Free for all; purse $45.

Island Stable's (Seaford) g. g. Victor	1	1
Charles Horton's (Rockville Centre) ch. g. Harry T	2	2
Smith Pettit's (Wilburn) b. s. Idle Kelsey	3	3

Time—2:47; 2:40½; 2:45.

Running Race.—Ponies; quarter-mile heats; best two in three; purse $20.

G. Ketcham's (Woodsburg) Little Pink	1	1
W. Seaman's Tony	2	2
A. C. Pickhard's Little Willie	3	3

Time—0:27; 0:26½.

Running Race.—Free for all; quarter-mile dash; purse $20; best two in three heats.

George Gardiner's (Hempstead) gr. h. Quinine	1	1
John Doty's (Hempstead) b. h. Gift	2	2
George Ketcham's (Westbury) Mamie V	3	3
George Stockholm's (Amityville) Major Pickett	4	4

Time—0:26; 0:25.

2:40 Class.—Trotting and pacing; purse $35.

Charles Mott Pearsall's Miss Nancy	1	1
H. M. Covert's Seaford	2	dr
S. T. Wells's bay gelding	3	3
Edward Southard's bay gelding	4	4

Time—2:44; 2:43½; 2:42.

COLLEGE CHESS MATCHES.

The Annual Tourney Begins To-day at Harvard School.

The fourth intercollegiate chess tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton will be begun this afternoon at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, and will be continued daily until Wednesday. Each college is represented by two players, each of whom has to contest one game with each representative of the other colleges, making six games in all or twelve for each college. The hours of play are from 2:30 in the afternoon to 6 and from 8 to 11 o'clock in the evening. Drawn games count half a point for each player. Mr. Eugene Delmar will act as referee.

The following men will play for their respective colleges this year: For Columbia—A. M. Price, '97, Law, and J. Ross, '96; substitutes—R. Lesinsky, '96, and G. O. Seward, '96. For Harvard—Harold Lewis, '96; Elmer E. Southard, '97; substitutes—J. H. Peck, '96, and A. W. Ryder, '97. For Yale—Leo Arnstein, '98; W. M. Murdoch, '98; substitutes—J. J. Holt, '99, and C. Lehibach, '98. For Princeton—W. Marston, '98; G. B. Seymour, Jr., '98; substitutes—A. R. Elmer, '98, and R. P. Elmer, '99.

Of the above players, A. M. Price of Columbia and E. B. Seymour, Jr., of Princeton took part in the tournament last year. Arnstein, Yale, and Lesinsky, Columbia, acted as substitutes last year. Harold Lewis won the chess championship of Harvard University last Winter. The others are untried men.

The idea for an annual chess tournament between the four leading universities originated with Mr. E. A. Caswell five years ago.

Columbia won the cup in 1892-3 and in 1893-4. Last year Harvard won the tournament. To judge from present indications, Harvard has an excellent chance of retaining the cup.

To-day's games will be played in the following order:

Price (Columbia) vs. Lewis, (Harvard.)
Arnstein (Yale) vs. Marston, (Princeton.)
Ross (Columbia) vs. Seymour, (Princeton.)
Murdoch (Yale) vs. Southard, (Harvard.)

New Billiard Parlor.

A thoroughly well-appointed billiard room opened in Brooklyn on Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, is the Montauk billiard parlors, café, and bowling alleys, located in the Montauk Theatre Building, 585 and 587 Fulton Street. The tables, fixtures, bowling alleys, and bar fixtures, furnished by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, are very handsome, and in the latest and most improved styles. There are six bowling alleys, all finished with steel plate beds, and twelve Pfister tables, finished in oak and with extra heavy slate beds and six legs, an innovation which gives greater rigidity.

Among those who were present at the opening were several gentlemen from this city and Brooklyn, prominent in the social, political, and club life of the two cities, and a large delegation from the New-York house of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. The billiard and pool tables were tested by the experts in the party, as also were the bowling alleys, and both were pronounced perfect in their way. The billiard tables were particularly commended, and the use of the six legs as supports proved a feature that will unquestionably prove popular.

Capt. Barr and Bride Arrive.

Capt. Charles Barr of the yacht Vigilant and his English bride were passengers on the steamer State of Nebraska, which arrived at Quarantine Tuesday night. When seen yesterday morning Capt. Barr had nothing to say regarding the controversy in regard to the America's Cup. He thought the prospect for races between the big single-stickers this coming season was not bright. The six little yachts being turned out by Herreshoff, which are to be distributed by lot, would not encourage yacht builders. There would be practically no competition in design by builders, and when raced the contest would be a test of skill of the handlers rather than a test of the boats.

Mrs. Barr is a dainty complexioned young lady of a decidedly blonde type. The couple left at once for their home on Long Island.

Pillsbury Wins Again.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.—The chess players met at the local club to-day in order to resume play in the international chess tournament.

Pillsbury (white) beat Lasker in a Ruy Lopez after forty-five moves.

Tschigorin was ill, and did not play with Steinitz. The standing of the players is:

Pillsbury won 4½ games; Lasker, 3½; Steinitz, 1½; Tschigorin, 1½.

RUNNING A CLOSE RACE.

Lewis and Forest Lead for The Times Bowling Medal in Brooklyn.

The bowlers of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs have nearly completed half of their tourney. The closeness of the race for average honors keeps up the interest to a high mark. Lewis and Forest are running a neck-and-neck race for THE NEW-YORK TIMES average trophy, the "big fellow" from the Brooklyn Bicycle Club leading his opponent by only 3 pins. "Sam" McElroy has fallen off considerably in the last three series, but will have an opportunity to-morrow night to square himself, and catch up to the leaders.

The Liberty Wheelmen still pin their faith on the ability of the bicycle "cop" to distance his rivals at the finish.

Thus far the New-Utrechts have played the greatest number of men, but not one of them plays among the average leaders. "Tommy" Morgan's score of 241, which he made on the first night of the tourney, has not been equaled. Following are the average leaders:

Name.	Club.	Games.	Averages.
Lewis,	Brooklyn B. C.	10	161
Forest,	Pequod Club W.	14	161
McElroy,	Liberty W.	11	160
Mehl,	South Brooklyn W.	10	159
Gaden,	Columbia W.	14	156
Landman,	Bushwick W.	13	156
George Hobby,	Brooklyn B. C.	14	154
Morgan,	Bushwick W.	14	153
Baker,	Pequod Club W.	14	152
Boe,	Columbia W.	14	151
Dixon,	Bushwick W.	14	151

SOCIETY LADIES AWHEEL.

The Members of the Livingston Bicycle Club to Ride in a Tournament.

Polo on bicycles promises to be a fashionable indoor game this Winter with expert riders, and others. It was introduced by "Ike" Johnson of New-York and Newport, who numbers among his pupils such women as Mrs. Henry Clews, and under whose auspices was formed the Livingston Bicycle Club, of which Mrs. Murray Livingston, 20 Fifth Avenue, is President. On New Year's Day at 3 o'clock the ladies of this club will ride in a tournament at the Murray Hill Lyceum, East Thirty-fourth Street.

Beginning at 4 o'clock, a programme will be presented, including among other features a game of polo between "Prof." Robbins of the Murray Hill Lyceum, and "Prof." Gorham of the Lenox Lyceum Academy. There will also be fancy riding by Robbins and "Ike" Johnson, and the latter will burlesque the performances of a beginner on the wheel. Johnson moves about on the wheel with as much ease as if he were afoot. Robbins rides easily with his back to the handle bar, and goes backward while in that position as rapidly as if he were riding in the accepted way.

Messrs. Charles Duane and Frederick Burkhart, the former an uncommonly skillful rider, will act as referees and floor managers. Cards of admission to witness the entertainment may be had, without charge, by addressing "Ike" Johnson, Murray Hill Lyceum, East Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue.

Bicycle Paper Chase.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 25.—An innovation today in the holiday festivities here was a paper chase on wheels, under the auspices of the Lakewood Bicycle Club. The start and finish were at the Laurel House. About forty riders participated in the run. J. H. Todd and Dr. H. H. Cate were selected as hares, and they got thirty minutes' start. The scent was taken at Clifton Avenue and Second Street, and thence led through Third Street, to Madison Avenue, to Seventh Street, to the Squankum Road. There the hares took to the woods, emerging at the county-line road, and continuing past the Hope Chapel to the Alligator. There they doubled to Whitesville, struck the road on the south side of Lake Carasaljo, crossed the rustic bridge, flitted by the Laurel-in-the-Pines, and wound up at the starting point. There were several spills among the "hounds," but no one was hurt. Twenty-one wheels were in line at the finish. F. S. Shinn, Linford R. Lefferson, and C. R. Shinn came in first and received souvenir prizes.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club Theatre Party.

The Brooklyn Bicycle Club's annual theatre party will be given at the Criterion Theatre Jan. 28, on which occasion the Booth Dramatic Society will present "Arabian Nights." The boxes will be auctioned at the "smoker" to be given at the clubhouse Friday evening. All the arrangements for the party are in the hands of a committee comprising C. G. Balmanno, Chairman; W. E. Edgerley, Secretary; W. H. Edgerley, Treasurer; C. W. Hickling, W. J. Brand, C. D. Willard, E. L. Hall, W. J. Kenmore, Jr., C. H. Rahming, G. T. Stebbins, J. N. Wheeler, W. J. McIntyre, W. L. Garcia, R. P. Crandall, John Thompson, and George R. Hobby.

Cycle Racers Must Be League Men.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 25.—A delegate to the National Assembly, which convenes in Baltimore in February, will offer a resolution to the convention, which, if adopted, will compel every racing man under the jurisdiction of the League of American Wheelmen to become a member of the league. Not one-tenth of the riders in America, it is said, are members of the organization, and the idea is, owing to the fact that they benefit directly from the results of racing, that they should contribute something toward the success of the order that supports racing. It is expected that this clause will meet with unanimous favor.

Mechanical Music for Cyclists.

The Cycle Club of Brooklyn has decided to dispense with the orchestra which has made the evening music rides so popular in the past. An electric piano will be substituted and used except on Saturday evenings, when the orchestra will provide the music, as in the past. Since the club took possession of the armory building in Hanson Place it has attained a greater success, many prominent young men having been added to the roll. Special entertainments will be given during the Winter, announcements of which will be made later.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—"Freddie" Titus is in earnest about going to France. He hopes to have his case reopened at the National Assembly, but failing in that, he will pack his grip and try his luck among the French "pros." Charlie "Mac" Murphy, who was suspended along with Titus and Cabanne, feels very confident of reinstatement.

—The special committee appointed by the Century Wheelmen to select a new uniform for the members of that organization has completed its labors. The uniform suggested has been adopted by the club, and the members will appear in it next season. The pattern selected is entirely different in color and texture from that worn at present, and is very becoming.

—Many favorable comments were heard yesterday on the probability of Chief Consul I. B. Potter becoming Park Commissioner of Brooklyn. It is generally believed among wheelmen that he is the man the Mayor-elect has his eye on. His ability to fill the position satisfactorily is not disputed. Mr. Potter was at his paternal home in Albany yesterday.

—One of the largest clubs in the city contemplates securing a new clubhouse, and at present has in view a very desirable property. Should the deal be closed, it is very likely that the membership will be doubled during the Winter months.

—"Dave" Sexton is a post entry in the Kings County Wheelmen's handicap pool tourney. He and Beckwith are expected to furnish fine sport when they meet. Both men are on scratch.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Wheelmen.

—One cycle manufacturing concern at least has adopted the bright idea of following the yacht builders in christening wheels. Last Summer there was a Valkyrie III. in the way of excursion steamers, and next Summer on the road and cycle track there will be a Union Crackajack II. bidding a "deft" to the other wheels. The Union concern brought out the Crackajack for the first time last year, and it was because it went so well that the name is preserved with the Roman numerals added. The 1896 model is decidedly handsomer than last year's. A shipment of fifty arrived at the W. C. Hodgkins store yesterday, and Mr. Webster complacently remarked: "I sold two within an hour of their arrival, and from the looks of things 300 Broadway is going to have a rush of business from now out. Well, the wheel deserves it, and I hope we'll get all that's due us, that's all."

—In mechanics truth is very often stranger than fiction, but here is a piece of veracity most demure that will seem incredible: There is a brake marvelous in effectiveness which applies to the crank axle by twisting the grip. By its use a 250-pound man can ride down the Washington hill with his feet on the coasters and stop at will. The brake in all parts weighs just six ounces, and is so completely out of sight that a man knowing of its existence will find no trace of it. Now, all that is true, and to mechanics it will sound extravagant, yet it is not nearly so astounding as the fact that this brake is not on the market. The man who invented it is a business man of means, with a touch of mechanical ingenuity, who made one for himself and one for his brother last July. They have been in constant use. Several manufacturers and expert riders who have examined it have become wildly enthusiastic. The man who invented it is too busy to bother with its manufacture, and he is not disposed to sell his rights.

—It was a matter for astonishment and some consternation when the shoppers began to invade the retail cycle stores as early as February and March this year, but the beginnings of next year's trade can already be seen. About the noon hour and 5 P. M. business men drop into the stores to learn if the new models have arrived yet and take a private peep at them before the time of the cycle show.

—A down-town repair shop of some extensiveness in equipment and capacity has been needed for over a year, and Louis Jandorf, in establishing one on the second floor of his new place at 321 Broadway, has the true idea. The agency for the March cycles has been given to Jandorf.

—Walter S. Wilson will handle Eclipse cycles next year in the wheel department of Page, Dennis & Co. at 325 Broadway. The first sample of the 1896 model with the familiar crescent and arrow on the head was received yesterday. Looking it over carries the conviction that if there is to be some trashy stuff on the market next year there is also to be some "mighty" good machines as well.

College Graduates on Arizona Farms.

From The Phoenix (Arizona) Herald, Dec. 19.

The Hon. Whitelaw Reid said last evening to a committee of the Republican League Club of this city that had called upon him, referring to his health: "I am regaining my health here," and intimated that his experience of the climate here must therefore be only the most delightful. He spoke most encouragingly of what he had seen in this valley in his extended drives, for he spends several hours each day driving in the warm sunshine, and remarked: "Your farmers here are evidently a much more intelligent people than those of the East." He then related his meeting and conversing with those who gave evidence of being college graduates and men of wide if not cosmopolitan experience.

Mr. Reid can find many college graduates on the farms, on the cattle ranges, and in the mines of Arizona, and in her many other business callings; a much larger percentage of college men than he would suspect. It is a fact that the far West is not filled with the ignorant classes from any walk of life; as a rule such people are not filled with the enterprise and the necessary aggressiveness that would develop, or even attempt to develop, such an originally forbidding land as the Southwest has been.

CAME OVER IN THE MAYFLOWER

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PILGRIMS WHO LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

The Little Band Suffered Much, and Very Nearly One-Half of Them Died Within the First Year.

From The Boston Transcript.

The history of the settlement of Plymouth, in 1620, is a subject with which all citizens of our country are to a greater or less extent, familiar. Few, however, realize the extreme suffering experienced by this little band and the fact that of the 102 passengers who sailed on the Mayflower, 50 of these perished before the arrival of the Fortune on Nov. 19, 1621.

The Pilgrims, who had resided in Holland about twelve years, left there on the Speedwell, July 31, 1620. On the 23d of August they put into Dartmouth on account of the leaky condition of their vessel, it having sailed the 15th of August with the Mayflower from Southampton with 120 passengers.

They sailed on Aug. 31 again, but were obliged to put into Plymouth, abandon the Speedwell, and leave 18 passengers, one of whom was Robert Cushman. They left Plymouth, England, Sept. 16, and arrived at Cape Cod Nov. 21, 1620, after sixty-six days' passage. A sketch of the future lives of those venturesome pioneers is of special interest at this particular season.

John Alden was hired as a cooper at Southampton, with a right to return to England or stay in New Plymouth. He chose to stay, and married, in 1623, Priscilla Mullins. He was chosen as Assistant in 1633, and served from 1634 to 1639 and from 1650 to 1686. He was Treasurer of the colony from 1656 to 1659. He was Deputy from Duxbury in 1641-2, and from 1645 to 1649; a member of the Council of War from 1658 to 1660 and 1675-6; a soldier in Capt. Myles Standish's company, 1643. He was the last survivor of the signers of the compact of November, 1620. He died Sept. 12, 1687, aged over eighty-four years.

Bartholomew Allerton, born in Holland in 1612, was in Plymouth in 1627, when he returned to England. He was son of Isaac Allerton.

Isaac Allerton, tailor, of London, married at Leyden, Nov. 4, 1611, Mary Norris from Newbury, Berkshire, England. He was a freeman of Leyden. His wife died Feb. 25, 1621, at Plymouth. Allerton married Fear Brewster (his second wife,) who died at Plymouth Dec. 12, 1634. In 1644 he had married Joanna, (his third wife.) He was an Assistant in 1621 and 1634 and Deputy Governor. He was living in New-Haven in 1642, later in New-York, then returned to New-Haven. He died in 1659.

John Allerton, a sailor, died before the Mayflower made her return voyage.

Mary Allerton, a daughter of Isaac, was born in 1616. She married Elder Thomas Cushman. She died in 1699, the last survivor of the Mayflower passengers.

Remember Allerton was another daughter living in Plymouth in 1627. Another daughter, Sarah Allerton, Married Moses Maverick of Salem.

Francis Billington, son of John and Eleanor, came in 1620 with his parents. In 1634 he married widow Christian (Penn) Eaton, by whom he had children. He removed before 1648 to Yarmouth. He was a member of the Plymouth military company in 1643. He died in Yarmouth after 1650.

John Billington was hanged in 1630 for the murder of John Newcomen. His widow, Elinor, who came over with him, married Gregory Armstrong in 1638, who died in 1650, leaving no children by her.

John Billington, a son of John and Eleanor, born in England, died in Plymouth soon after 1627.

Bradford, baptized in 1589 at Austerfield, England, married Dorothy May, who was drowned in Cape Cod Harbor Dec. 7, 1620. He married (2) 1623, widow Alice (Carpenter) Southworth. He was Governor 1621-23, 1625, 1637, 1639-44, 1645-7; Deputy Governor 1682-4, 1689-92; Assistant 1634-5, 1637, 1638, 1644. He died May 9, 1657.

Love Brewster, son of Elder William, born in England, married, 1634, Sarah, daughter of William Collier. He died in Duxbury in 1650. Member of the Duxbury company in 1643.

William Brewster, born about 1563 at Scrooby, England, was elder of the church at Leyden and Plymouth. His wife, Mary, came over with him, and died before 1627. He died April 16, 1643.

Wrestling Brewster, son of Elder William, came at the same time, died a young man, unmarried.

Richard Britteridge died Dec. 21, 1620, his being the first death after landing.

Peter Browne probably married the widow Martha Ford; he died in 1683.

William Butten, a servant of Samuel Fuller, died on the voyage.

Robert Carter came as a servant of William Mullins, and died during the first Winter.

John Carver came with his wife Catherine and both died the following Spring or Summer. He was deacon in Holland, and was chosen the first Governor. He left no descendants.

James Chilton died Dec. 8, 1620, before the landing at Plymouth, and his wife shortly after. Their daughter Mary, tradition states romantically if not truthfully, was the first to leap on shore. She married John Winslow, and had ten children.

Richard Clarke died soon after arrival.

Francis Cooke died in Plymouth in 1663. By his wife Esther he had a son John, who came with him. The son married Sarah, daughter of Richard Warren. On account of religious differences, he removed to Dartmouth, of which he was one of the first purchasers. He became a Baptist minister there. He was also Deputy in 1690-8, 1673 to 1681-3-6. The father and son were both members of the Plymouth military company in 1643.

John Cooke died at Dartmouth after 1694.

Humility Cooper returned to England and died there.

John Crackstone died in 1621; his son John, who came with him, died in 1628.

Edward Doty married Faith Clark, probably as second wife, and had nine children, some of whom moved to New-Jersey, Long Island, and elsewhere. He was a purchaser of Dartmouth, but moved to Yarmouth, where he died Aug. 23, 1655. He came as a servant to Stephen Hopkins, and was headstrong and wild in his youth, being a party in the first duel fought in New-England. Francis Eaton and his first wife, Sarah, came with him with their son Samuel. He married a second wife and a third, Christian Penn, before 1627; he died in 1633. Samuel Eaton married in 1661 Martha Billington. In 1643 he was in the Plymouth military company, and was living in Duxbury in 1663. He removed to Middleboro, where he died about 1694.

Thomas English died the first Winter.

—Ely, a hired man, served his time and returned to England. Moses Fletcher married in Leyden in 1613 Widow Sarah Dingby. He died during the first Winter.

Edward Fuller came with his wife Ann and son Samuel. The parents died during the first season.

Samuel Fuller, the son, married, in 1635, Jane, daughter of the Rev. John Lothrop; he removed to Barnstable, where he died Oct. 31, 1683, having many descendants.

Dr. Samuel Fuller, brother of Edward, was the first physician; he married (1) Elsie Glascock, (2) Agnes Carpenter, (3) Bridget Lee; he died in 1633. His descendants of the name are through a son Samuel, who settled in Middleboro.

Richard Gardiner, mariner, was in Plymouth in 1624, but soon disappeared.

John Goodman, unmarried, died the first Winter. John Hooke died during the first Winter. William Holbeck died during the first Winter. Giles Hopkins, son of Stephen, married, in 1639, Catherine Wheldon, moved to Yarmouth, afterward Eastham; he died about 1690. Stephen Hopkins came with his second wife, Elizabeth, and Giles and Constance, children by a first wife. On the voyage a child was born to them whom they named Oceanus, but who died in 1621. He was an assistant 1634-5, and died in 1644; his wife died between 1640 and 1644.

Constance, daughter of Stephen, married Nicholas Snow. They settled in Eastham, from which he was deputy in 1648, and he died Nov. 15, 1676; she died in October, 1677, having had twelve children.

Damaris, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Hopkins, was born after their arrival, and married Jacob Cooke.

John Howland married Elizabeth, daughter of John Tilley. He was a deputy 1641, 1645 to 1658, 1661, 1663, 1666-7, and 1670. Assistant 1644 and 1655, also soldier in the Plymouth military company in 1643. He died Feb. 23, 1673, aged more than eighty years, and his widow died Dec. 21, 1687, aged eighty years. John Langemore died during the first Winter. William Latham, about 1640, went to England, from there to the Bahamas, where he probably died.

Edward Leister went to Virginia.

Edmond Margeson, unmarried, died in 1621.

Christopher Martin and wife both died early; his death occurred Jan. 8, 1621.

Desire Minter returned to England and died there.

Ellen More died the first Winter.

Jasper More, a boy, died Dec. 6, 1620.

Richard More removed to Scituate, and his name is said to have become Mann. He died in Scituate in 1650; his brother died the first Winter.

William Mullins came with wife, son Joseph, and daughter Priscilla, who married John Alden. The father died Feb. 21, 1621, and his wife during the first Winter, as did also the son Joseph.

Solomon Power died Dec. 24, 1620.

Digory Priest married in 1611, at Leyden, Widow Sarah Vincent. A sister of Isaac Allerton; he died Jan. 1, 1621.

John Rigdale came with his wife Alice, both dying during the first Winter.

Joseph Rogers came with his father, Thomas Rogers, who died in 1621. The son married and lived in Eastham, in 1655; living first at Duxbury and Sandwich. He was a Lieutenant, and died in 1678, at Eastham.

Harry Sampson settled in Duxbury and married Ann Plummer in 1636. He was of the Duxbury military company in 1643, and died there in 1684.

George Soule was married to Mary Becket. He was in the military company of Duxbury, where he resided, and was the Deputy in 1645, 1646, 1650, 1651, 1653, and 1654. He was an original proprietor of Bridgewater, and owner of land in Dartmouth and Middleboro; he died in 1680; his wife in 1677.

Ellen Story died the first Winter.

Miles Standish brought with him his wife, Rose, and settled in Duxbury. His wife died Jan. 29, 1621. He was the principal military leader of the Pilgrims. He was Assistant 1632, 1635, 1637, 1641, 1645, and 1656; Treasurer in 1644-56; Deputy, 1644. He died Oct. 3, 1656.

Edward Thompson died Dec. 4, 1620.

Edward Tilley, with wife, Ann, both died the first Winter.

John Tilley came with his wife and daughter, Elizabeth; the parents died the first Winter, but the daughter survived and married John Howland.

Thomas Tinker, with wife and son, died the first Winter.

John Turner came with two sons, but the party succumbed to the hardships of the first season.

William Trevore came as a sailor on the Mayflower, and returned to England on the Fortune in 1621.

Richard Warren of Devon, England, his wife, widow Elizabeth (Jouatt) Marsh, came in the Ann in 1625; they have numerous descendants; he died in 1628; his widow, Oct. 2, 1678.

William White came with his wife, Susanna, and son, Resolved. A son, Peregrine, was born to them in Provincetown Harbor, who has been distinguished as being the first child of the Pilgrims born after the arrival in the New World. This is his strongest claim, as his early life was rather disreputable, though his obituary, in 1704, allowed "he was much reformed in his last years." William, the father, died on Feb. 21, 1621; his widow married in May, following, Edward, whose wife had recently died.

Resolved White married (1) Judith, daughter of William Vassall; he lived at Scituate, Marshfield, and lastly Salem, where he married, (2,) Oct. 5, 1674, widow Abigail Lord, and died after 1680. He was a member of the Scituate military company in 1643.

Roger Wilder died the first Winter.

Thomas Williams died the first season.

Edward Winslow, son of Edward of Droitwitch, England, married in Leyden, in 1618, Elizabeth Barker; she died March 24, 1621, and he married (2) widow Susanna (Fuller) White, and died at sea in 1654. He was agent for the colony, and visited England several times in its interests. He was Governor in 1633-4, 1636-7, and 1644-5; Assistant, 1634, 1635, 1637, 1638, 1641, 1643, 1645, to 1650.

Gilbert Winslow came with his father, but returned to England after 1624, and died in 1650.

A maidservant came in the Mayflower, name unknown, who died in a year or two.

MR. WILLIAM WATSON'S AMBLING PEGASUS

Behind a Thousand Leagues of Foam He Finds Commiseration.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Pegasus in harness has always been deprecated as a sorry sight and rather to be pitied than condemned; but if he will engage in argument he must consent to be hampered by its straight drawn lines. It is so with him when William Watson, for whom his admirers claim the succession to Lord Tennyson as Poet Laureate of England, mounts him for the purpose of deploying as a sort of winged cavalry or flying artillery or mounted skirmisher in the contest over the Venezuelan question. It must be said for Pegasus that he ambles awkwardly in argument, and when he flies his soaring is not that of one filled with the divine afflatus. Hearken to Mr. Watson:

O towering daughter, Titan of the West,
Behind a thousand leagues of foam

LORD DUNRAVEN IS HERE

Teutonic Anchored Off the Bar, Owing to the Thick Fog.

TO LAND PASSENGERS THIS MORNING

Investigation of the Earl's Charges Will Now Begin—Dunraven Has Many Affidavits and a Lawyer.

Lord Dunraven arrived off Sandy Hook on the steamship Teutonic last night. He will be landed early this morning.

The Teutonic was sighted off Fire Island at 6 o'clock last night. She reached the bar at 8 o'clock, and was obliged to anchor on account of the thick fog. Dr. Doty, the Health Officer of the port, had made arrangements to clear the vessel should she arrive at Quarantine before 9 o'clock. Before that time a telegram was received at Quarantine from H. Maitland Kersey, the agent of the White Star Line, for Capt. Cameron, ordering the steamer to remain at Quarantine until sunrise, as it was considered too hazardous an undertaking to dock the big vessel at night, and in the fog. The marine operator at Sandy Hook reported the fog so dense there that he could not see the beach from his observation tower.

It was expected that the steamer would arrive during the afternoon, and H. Maitland Kersey had made arrangements to have Lord Dunraven, Arthur Glennie, and George Asquith, a noted London barrister, who are with the Earl, taken off the steamer at Quarantine and brought to this city. Permits had been obtained from Collector of the Port Kilbreth, and the tug E. C. Evarts was off the Battery nearly all day waiting to hear of the steamer having been sighted. Capt. Joe Parker, who was Captain of the City of Bridgeport while that vessel acted as tender of the Valkyrie, was on the tug, and Mr. Kersey was at his office, 29 Broadway.

If the steamer had arrived earlier in the day, Lord Dunraven and his friends would have been taken to the Anchor Line Pier, and then driven to Mr. Kersey's residence, where Lord Dunraven will stay while in this country. These plans, however, were all upset, and so the Englishmen spent the night on the Teutonic, and they will be landed early this morning.

When the Teutonic was reported, Mr. Kersey sent the Evarts to Quarantine to intercept her, and put on board a letter for Lord Dunraven and another for Capt. Cameron. The Evarts had a hard time of it finding the Quarantine dock in the fog, and once there tied up, the pilot fearing to risk his boat further down the bay.

Mr. Kersey yesterday said he knew nothing of Lord Dunraven's plans, or anything about the evidence he would present to the Investigating Committee of the New-York Yacht Club.

It is said that Lord Dunraven has with him affidavits made by George L. Watson, the designer; Thomas Ratsey, the sailmaker; Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore, and several of the crew of the Valkyrie. Arthur Glennie, Capt. "Joe" Parker, the pilot of the Valkyrie, and men who were on the City of Bridgeport will testify, and David Henderson and Herman B. Duryea, who were the Englishman's representatives on board the Defender, may also be called. Mr. Asquith, who will conduct the Earl's case, is a noted lawyer in Admiralty cases, and is famous on the other side as a cross-examiner. He is a brother of the Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, who was Home Secretary during Mr. Gladstone's administration.

Lord Dunraven is here to help a committee appointed by the New-York Yacht Club to investigate charges that he made accusing those on board the Defender of fraud in the races last September with the Valkyrie for the America's Cup.

This series of races has been described as "a fluke, a foul, and a fizzle." Five races were to be sailed, and the yacht winning three of these was to have the cup. The first was sailed on Saturday, Sept. 7. This was the fluke. The Defender got a favoring slant of wind, and when about three miles from the outer mark took the lead and won the race. The second race was sailed on Tuesday, Sept. 10. While the boats were manoeuvring for position before the start a foul occurred. The Valkyrie's boom caught in the Defender's starboard shrouds, and the topmast of the American boat was sprung. The Valkyrie finished first in this race, but was disqualified for fouling the Defender. After the Regatta Committee had decided on the foul, Iselin offered to resail the race, but Lord Dunraven declined to do so.

The third race was to have been sailed on Thursday, Sept. 12, but Lord Dunraven had asked for a postponement in order that some means could be devised to keep the course clear. The Cup Committee declined to accede to Lord Dunraven's request. The Valkyrie, after crossing the line, hauled down her racing colors, and sailed back to her anchorage, giving the Defender a walk-over. This was the fizzle.

On the morning of the day of the first race, while the yachts were at anchor off Sandy Hook, Lord Dunraven told Mr. Latham A. Fish, the representative of the New-York Yacht Club on board the Valkyrie, that he thought the Defender's bottom had been changed, and that the yacht was deeper in the water than when measured in the Erie Basin the day before. After the race, he wrote a letter to the Cup Committee, repeating these charges, and asking that the two yachts be remeasured at once if this were possible, that some responsible person be put on board each yacht, and have charge until they could be remeasured on the next day. The committee did not have the yachts remeasured that evening, and it will not put any one on board. They were both remeasured the next day, and Mr. Hyslop's tape showed them to be practically as they were when measured on Sept. 6 in the Erie Basin.

When Lord Dunraven returned to London he reviewed the cup races in a long letter which was published in The London Field on Nov. 9. In this he made the following direct charges of fraud against those on the Defender:

"Both yachts lay inside Sandy Hook on Friday night. Defender's tender, the Hattie Palmer, lay alongside her, and her crew were at work from dark to 1 o'clock in the morning. Early on Saturday morning my attention was drawn by those on board the City of Bridgeport, including representatives of her American crew, to the effect that Defender was visibly deeper in the water than she had been when measured. She so appeared to me, but as her tender was alongside and engaged apparently in taking material out of her, it was impossible to form a definite opinion at that time.

"When, however, I put Mr. Henderson, my representative, on board Defender, about 9 A. M., after the Hattie Palmer had left her, I felt perfectly certain that Defender was immersed deeper than she was when measured. Not only was her bobstay bolt nearer the water, (which might have been the result of alteration of trim,) but, judging by the line of bronze plating and by the fact that a pipe amidships which was flush with the water when measured was now nowhere visible, she was, in my deliberate opinion, floating about four inches deeper in the water than she was when measured.

"I was reluctant to make a formal complaint to the Cup Committee on a matter which it was, of course, impossible for me to verify.

"Defender lay Saturday night at Bay Ridge, with the Hattie Palmer alongside her.

"Both yachts were remeasured on the following day—Sunday afternoon—when their load water line length was found to be practically the same as when measured on the Friday previous, but obviously that fact afford no proof that either or both of the yachts had not exceeded their measured length when sailing on Saturday."

These charges caused a sensation. Mr. C. Oliver Iselin emphatically denied that the ballast of the Defender had been tampered with, and appealed to the New-York Yacht Club to investigate the charges. A special meeting of the club was held on Monday, Nov. 18, and J. Pierpont Morgan, W. C. Whitney and George L. Rives were appointed as a committee to investigate the charges. At this meeting a letter was read from H. Maitland Kersey, which said that he had received a cablegram from Lord Dunraven, and that Lord Dunraven, if the club so desired, would come to this country and place himself at the disposal of the club or its committee.

The committee notified the Royal Yacht Squadron of the action of the club, and asked if the squadron would stand by Lord Dunraven. Secretary Grant cabled back that the squadron had nothing to do with Lord Dunraven's charges. Then the committee requested Lord Dunraven to come here and be present at the investigation.

The English Earl first started on the Germanic on Dec. 11, but the Germanic came in collision with the Cambrae, and was forced to put back. E. J. Phelps, ex-United States Minister to England, and Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy, have been added to the committee, and they will begin the investigation to-morrow in the model room of the New-York Yacht Club.

Mr. Iselin has retained Joseph H. Choate to look after his interests during the investigation. Mr. Iselin will be supported by a host of witnesses, among them being W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Newberry D. Thorne, N. S. Herreshoff, W. K. Vanderbilt, Herbert C. Leeds, E. D. Morgan, Capts. Haff and Terry, and members of the crew of the Defender and Hattie Palmer. The America's Cup and Regatta Committees have prepared special reports for the committee, and the charges will be sifted to the bottom.

MANY COMPLAINTS OF POOR GAS

Residents of the Twenty-third Ward, Brooklyn, Say that Their Houses Are Not Properly Lighted.

The residents of the Twenty-third Ward, Brooklyn, are very indignant over the extremely poor quality of illuminating gas with which their houses are supplied.

Many complaints have been made, and in a number of cases on Tuesday and yesterday the enjoyableness of the Christmas celebrations was detracted from by the dimness of the light. In many cases candles and lamps had to be substituted at the last minute.

"Since the Brooklyn Union Gas Company has got all the Brooklyn companies into its grasp," said one prominent citizen to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, "the light has been getting gradually worse, until to-night our Christmas is spoiled, because we have no light, and as the stores are closed we could not buy candles or oil. It's a downright outrage."

Another resident of Clifton Place, in speaking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, said:

"Have I any grievance against the gas company? Well, I should say I have, and what thanks do you get from them? This is my experience:

"I had good burners on all my gas jets. In fact, every tip was new Oct. 1. On Sunday last I noticed that the gas seemed to be very poor, and luckily I had some candles in the house, which I used.

"Believing that the weather might have something to do with the poor gas, I paid no further attention to it, and was of the opinion that there was water in the pipes.

"On Monday I telephoned to the company to visit my house and fix the water, still thinking that water in the pipes was the cause. Judge of my astonishment when the man who came from the gas company said: 'I'll fix the tips. There is no water in the pipes, the tips are played out. I'll put on some steel tips.'

"The man, I said, how all the tips played out the same night, and then the man replied: 'Well, I've got nothing more to say about it. Only one company has got the gas now, and you, like the others, will have to suffer.'

"And, indeed, I find that I am not the only one that is suffering. Every householder I have spoken to is in the same plight.

"On Hancock Street, Gates Avenue, Quincy Street, Nostrand Avenue, Bedford Avenue, Jefferson Avenue, and Putnam Avenue, it is the same—the people are getting almost blind from the poor gas, and, to quote the company's agent, 'and you, like the others, will have to suffer.'

"It is a downright outrage, and the people I have spoken to have threatened to give up gas and go back to oil, rather than suffer with the poor gas that is now furnished us."

"But are you positive it is the gas?" asked the reporter.

"I am," was the answer. "It would not be probable that every gas tip on the hill would give out at the same time. It's not the tips—it's the gas."

A resident of Hancock Street, in discussing the poor gas, said:

"The Brooklyn Union Gas Company has a monopoly of the gas now, and, like all monopolies, it is beginning to give a poor quality, while charging the regulation price.

"My bill for last month, although I did not use as much gas as usual, was over $1 more than on the previous month. This has been caused by my using nearly every burner in the house at times in order to get an ordinary light.

"A number of my friends during the last week have complained of their eyes; said they guessed they were getting old, and would have to get glasses. Now, all this trouble to the eyes is caused by the poor gas furnished by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company."

It is common talk now in the Twenty-third Ward that the residents will make a strong fight this coming Winter to get electricity into their houses.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—A Stage Horse Trapped.—Just after the curtain fell on the last act of "Northern Lights" at the American Theatre, at the matinée yesterday afternoon, Comanche, one of the horses used in the stockade scene, became frightened and threw Philip Mussey, his rider. Mussey sustained no serious injury, but Comanche resisted every effort to soothe or capture him. Ten minutes of coaxing loosed the prisons holding the stage's ten-foot trap, and the horse, in his struggles, landed squarely on the trap, which immediately sank with its burden to the cellar. Manager Ahearn hurriedly secured a veterinary surgeon, who found it necessary to administer ether before the horse could be safely raised to the stage. Comanche suffered only a few slight contusions, and appeared last night as usual.

—The Christmas Matinées.—The matinées given yesterday afternoon were by no means what the managers expected. The audiences at some of the theatres were small, and at some they were reasonably large, especially in the variety houses, but in no case were they crowded. The cloudy weather was given as the cause by some of the managers, but others admitted that Christmas dinners were more attractive than the plays, and had kept the playgoers at home. This would seem to be an ample explanation for managerial disappointments. Christmas is not a good matinée day, and never will be until turkeys cease to be the favorite bird on that day.

—Booked with a Guarantee.—Richard Mansfield is being booked for next season with a guarantee of $1,000 for every performance. Within the last week, W. A. McConnell, his general manager, has booked him for seventy nights next season, $1,000 for each night is guaranteed to him, and he is to receive his usual percentages. Time has been held for him on this condition in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Chicago.

—The Ushers Must Give Way.—The Herald Square Theatre's regular staff of ushers will give way to-morrow night to a special service corps of the Seventh Regiment, elected to guard, in full uniform, the comfort of the regiment and its guests during that night's presentation of "The Heart of Maryland," given in its honor. Squadron A will attend the performance in a body to-night.

—Jean de Reszke Well Again.—Jean de Reszke has completely recovered from his recent illness, and to-morrow night he will positively be heard in the Metropolitan Opera House in "Romeo et Juliette," singing Romeo, one of his best parts. Mme. Melba will appear as Juliette, that character having been selected for her first appearance in opera this season.

—Artists at Proctor's.—Signor Perugini, the operatic tenor, and Mlle. Pilar-Morin, in Vance Thompson's holiday pantomime, "A Japanese Doll," will be the New-Year's week attractions at Proctor's Pleasure Palace. In addition to the standard novelties, Sherman and Morrissey, Elsie Adair, Georgia Parker, C. B. Ward, the Schrode acrobats, and Filson and Errol.

—"Mefistofele" Postponed.—It having been decided that further rehearsals are required for the revival of "Mefistofele," the opera has been postponed from next Monday to Friday evening, Jan. 3. On Monday, Gounod's "Faust" will be presented, with a cast including Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Victor Maurel, and Mmes. Scalchi and Melba.

—A New Burlesque by Barnet.—William Seymour is rehearsing at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, "The Strange Adventures of Jack and the Beanstalk." It is the work of H. A. Barnet, and is to be presented Feb. 10 by the Boston Cadets, afterward getting a professional production, as did "1492" and "Excelsior, Jr."

—Fritz Williams to Join The Empire.—Fritz Williams, the comedian of the Lyceum Theatre company, signed a contract with Charles Frohman yesterday, under which he will join the Empire Theatre stock company next season. This will give the Empire one of the brightest young comedians on the American stage.

—Grand Opera House.—Hanlon's "Superba" will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House next week. This pantomime is said to be better than ever in its new garb, possessing, as it does, some new gorgeous transformation scenes. The vaudeville features are said to be especially fine.

—Charles Danby Here.—Charles Danby, the English comedian, is here, rehearsing "The Lady Slavey," in which he is to play the Sheriff, the part which he created in the London production. Mr. Danby and Daniel Daly will play companion parts.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—The barn at the country home of J. Lowber Welsh, President of the Union Traction Company, at Thorpe Lane and Stanton Avenue, Chestnut Hill, was destroyed by fire a 2 o'clock this morning. Seven horses and two cows were burned to death. Loss, $20,000; amount of insurance not learned. The origin of the fire is not known.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 25.—The clubhouse of the Hasbrouck Heights Field Club was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss was $6,000, which is partly covered by insurance. It is thought that the fire was of incendiary origin.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 25.—The south side of the business square at Curleye, Ala., was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $25,400.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GOV. BROWN MAY SELECT OFFICERS

He Has Eight Days to Do It, and the Republicans May Lose All the Patronage of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 25.—The Republicans are trying to force a recount of the vote in Carroll County. The election held for State Senator last Saturday resulted in the success of Dr. Hering, the Democratic candidate, and in the one vote necessary to give the Democrats control of the State Senate. The fight was probably the hottest any Maryland county ever knew, and both sides spent thousands of dollars, but the Democrats did the better work and won. Dr. Hering is one of the finest and most respected men in Maryland, and his great personal strength was an important factor in the situation. The attempt to oust him by a recount, therefore, has provoked bitter feeling, and it is more than doubtful that it can be done. This will make three Senatorial contests in progress in the State at this time, and the Legislature meets on New Year's Day.

If the Democrats hold on to their present strength, they will have 14 of the 26 Senators, and will thus control the most important branch of the Legislature. The meaning of this is that they will make it impossible for the Republicans to repeal the law giving one of the United States Senatorships to the Eastern Shore, insuring as a successor to Charles H. Gibson a Republican from the Eastern Shore.

It is already admitted that Congressman George L. Willington's chances for the Senatorship are dead, and James A. Gary, for many years the Maryland member on the Republican National Committee, and the moneyed man of the Republican Party in Maryland, has anticipated the result by declaring that he is not a candidate and that the Eastern Shore law must be respected. Gen. Felix Agnus, who has frequently named another aspirant, announced in his paper, The American, more than a month ago, that no Western Shore man could be chosen and that the law and custom of a century demanded the choice of an Eastern Shore man.

Ultimately the law will undoubtedly be repealed, but, although it is universally recognized as unconstitutional, it will serve its uses next month. The election of a United States Senator will be one of the first things done, and the successful man will be either Phillips L. Goldsborough of Dorchester, Charles T. Wescott of Kent, George M. Russum of Caroline, or Col. Mullikin of Talbot, the chances being, at present, in the order they are named. Mr. Wescott is rich, Mr. Russum and Col. Mullikin are attorneys of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mr. Goldsborough is a young lawyer who has made a strong impression by his work and ability.

There is also an interesting complication in the success of the Democrats in getting control of the State Senate. The Governor of Maryland has the appointment of several thousand officers—more than any other Governor in the United States. By holding up these appointments within fifty days from the beginning of the session of the Legislature, Gov. Brown's term does not expire until Jan. 8, a week after the session begins. "I have the power to make the appointments any time after the Senate is organized," says the Governor. "The appointments are referred to the Committee on Executive Appointments, and can only be withdrawn by consent of a majority of the Senate in executive session, and the Governor cannot send down additional appointments while the appointments are pending."

He says he is considering the wisdom of making all the State appointments within the week, and of relieving Governor-elect Lowndes of that responsibility. This, when first mentioned, was regarded as another "Brown joke," but to-day the Governor says he is in earnest, and there are people who wonder if he will have the nerve to do it. As he has done very peculiar things since he has been Governor, he would surprise no one if he made the attempt. If he does do it, he will take from the Republicans several thousand offices for which there are more than 10,000 applications.

LARGE RECEIPTS FOR HOSPITAL WORK

Many Women and Business Houses Contribute to the Woman's Fund.

Mrs. John A. Lowery, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 32 West Thirty-fifth Street, reports the following additional contribution to the "Woman's Fund" of the collection:

Mrs. W. H. Osborn.	$100	Mrs. Wm. Iselin	$10
Mrs. George Lewis	100	Mrs. S. Whitney	10
Miss Eleanor Clarke	50	Mrs. W. W. Skiddy	10
Mrs. R. H. Van Wyck	25	Mrs. Charles Feil	5
Mrs. C. R. Flint	25	Mrs. E. C. Moore	5
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	25	Mrs. W. L. Andrews	5
Miss A. P. Slade	25	Miss Schell	5
Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse	25	Mrs. A. J. Moulton	5
Miss L. M. Rollins	25	Mrs. J. H. Washburn	5
Mrs. S. P. Avery	25	Mrs. A. H. Buck	5
Miss K. D. Lawrence	25	Mrs. E. A. Chandler	5
Mrs. G. MacC. Miller	25	Mrs. W. A. Nash	5
Mrs. E. A. Hoffman	20	Mrs. Siegfr. Gruner	5
Mrs. F. B. Elliott	20	Mrs. W. N. Cromwell	5
Mrs. Robt. Winthrop	20	Miss C. F. G. Living-	
Mrs. Pearson	20	ston	5
Mrs. G. De P. Lord	20	Mrs. R. Turnbull	5
Mrs. J. H. Bloodgood	20	Mrs. C. L. Smith	5
Miss A. L. Slade	15	Mrs. J. D. Prince	5
Mrs. E. Naumburg	15	Mrs. H. Robinson	5
Mrs. E. S. Jaffray	15	Mrs. John D. Jones	5
Miss M. D. Van Win-		Mrs. M. D. Collier	5
kle	10	Mrs. E. J. Welles	5
Mrs. W. S. Benjamin	10	Mrs. J. R. Strong	5
Mrs. W. Amory	10	Mrs. W. Bayard	5
Mrs. Wm. Pollock	10	Mrs. J. W. Clelland	5
Mrs. E. C. Cowdin	10	Mrs. S. W. Bridgham	5
Mrs. R. H. Robertson	10	Mrs. Dibble	5
Mrs. W. A. Skidmore	10	Mrs. J. H. Screven	5
Mrs. F. Gebhard	10	Mrs. Theo. Braeme	5
Mrs. W. H. Lewis	10	Mrs. F. Lockwood	5
Mrs. Edward Parsons	10	Mrs. J. B. Blake	5
Mrs. O. E. Schmidt	10	Miss M. L. Pyre	5
Mrs. R. Blanchard	10	Mrs. G. L. Gillespie	5
Mrs. H. G. De Forest	10	Mrs. J. L. Williams	5
Mrs. H. W. Webb	10	Mrs. Frederic Foote	5
Miss E. Remsen	10	Mrs. C. D. Agnew	5
Miss A. Ketelta	10	Mrs. W. G. Hamilton	5

The following were also received by Mrs. Lowery as contributions from trades in response to an appeal from the Woman's Auxiliary:

Tiffany & Co	$100	Ph. Wallerstein	$10
R. H. Macy & Co.	100	T. L. De Vinne & Co.	10
C. G. Gunther's Sons	50	Wm. McClenahan	5
Dominick & Haff	50	Fords, Howard &	
H. Maillard	25	Hurlbut	5
"Huyler's"	25		

MAYOR SCHIEREN LAYS A CORNERSTONE

Officiates at the Services of a Brooklyn Lutheran Church.

Mayor Schieren laid the cornerstone of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, at Bedford Avenue and Hewes Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

The church was organized Oct. 13, 1893, and services were first held in the chapel of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church. The Rev. S. G. Weiskotten, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, at Middletown, N. Y., was called to the pastorate of the new church Sept. 1, 1894, and under him the congregation became so large that it was determined to build a new church.

The property on which the new church is to be erected covers a space 90 by 166 feet. The church proper will be 75 by 116 feet, with an annex 20 by 56 feet. It is to be of English Gothic architecture. The walls will be of Indian limestone, and the trimmings will be of terra cotta. The ground for the new building was broken on Oct. 12, during a heavy rainstorm.

Mayor Schieren used a silver trowel in laying the cornerstone yesterday, and made a short address, in which he referred to the fact that the day was most appropriate for the work.

Addresses were also made by the pastor, the Rev. S. G. Weiskotten, and the Rev. John J. Heischmann of St. Peter's Lutheran Church.

Woman on Illinois's Board of Health.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Gov. Altgeld will shortly have State Board of Health appointments to make. A reappointment that will give general satisfaction is the one woman physician on the board, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson. Dr. Stevenson, admittedly among the foremost practitioners of the State and of the country, is also the most eminent of the woman physicians of Illinois, and is representative of the most advanced scientific standards. Her services on the State Board have been of so practical and faithful a character that the Governor will scarcely fail to ask of so able a public servant a second term of duty.

DR. DIX SPEAKS FOR PEACE

In His Christmas Sermon in Trinity Church He Deplores Uncalled For Abuse of the President.

Cedar branches and holly wreaths decorated the columns in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, in lower Broadway, yesterday. The altar was profusely decorated with flowers. The services lasted from 7:30 o'clock A. M. until late in the day.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix preached the Christmas sermon. He said:

Of all the duties of the ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, none is more gracious or more gladly performed than that of bidding the people welcome to the holy places on the birthday of the Lord. The salutation, "Merry Christmas," should have in it no reserve of cheerfulness, no misgiving, and no doubt. With the old words on our lips, with the old faith, the old love, and much of the spirit of the little child in our hearts, we are here again, keeping the Christmas feast in the Church, all as it has been since we can remember.

You are keeping a great day. Keep it as Christians should—with rejoicing, with merry hearts, and in the spirit of simply human happiness—yet keep it as pilgrims toward a better land, with a profound conviction that it touches the spring of life.

This is the day of peace—peace and good will in heaven and on earth.

Let us hope that with the dawning of this great feast shall also come the end to the darkness of the past ten days, to the rumors of wars, to the agitation of an excited people, to the temporary madness which seems to have possessed large numbers of our citizens.

In view of to-day's blessings to this Nation and of the proud race to which we belong, there is much to be ashamed of, much to repent of. We may be ashamed of having been carried away by a quarrel over a matter contemptible in its particulars, of the bluster and threatenings about assaults on us which never were intended, of having been in fear where there was nothing to fear. Then we have to take shame to ourselves for recklessly laying the blame now here, now there; for bitter criticism of the honest, strong-hearted, clear-headed President, and the abuse poured on his head for disloyal utterances in some quarters as bad as or worse than the wild war talk in others.

It begins to look like a bad dream, out of which they whom it oppressed shall come wiser and better aware of their own weakness, penitent for errors committed in haste and seen in the time of reflection.

Holy Light of Christmas Day, dispel the shadows of the land! Let there be peace! Let there be love of country, respect for the powers that be, who bear the authority of God, and let there also be clearness of head, slowness to resent, dread of misunderstandings, and, first and last, a spirit of prayer to the Prince of Peace that He will avert the ills of war and all the unutterable horror of causeless, senseless war and grant to all nations unity, peace, and concord!

There was a large attendance at Trinity during the entire services. The Rev. A. W. Griffin conducted a low celebration of Holy Communion at 7:30 in the morning.

This was repeated in German at 8:30 o'clock by the Rev. Martin Albert, assisted by the Rev. E. Heim. The morning prayer began at 10 o'clock, and was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Dix, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Steele, the Rev. W. Hill, and the Rev. A. W. Griffin. Dr. Messiter and Victor Baier were the organists.

High celebration began at 11 o'clock. The processional hymn was, "While Shepherds Watch Their Flocks by Night." This was followed by Stainer's Introit. Schubert's communion service, and Thunder's offertory. The recessional was, "Hark, the Angels Sing!"

RESCUE MISSION'S CHRISTMAS

MEN AND WOMEN TELL EXPERIENCES IN THEIR LIVES.

Brother Clark Sings His Own Hymns, and Pathetic Stories Are Told—Gifts Distributed.

The Rescue Mission, at 190 Bleecker Street, known as the "House of the Lord," celebrated the sixth anniversary of its establishment last evening. The services were led by "Brother" Clark, a reformed gambler, who has been with the mission since it started.

A dozen men and women who had also led questionable lives spoke during the evening, and the policemen at the door said about half the audience had at one time or another seen the inside of prison walls. The earnestness with which all entered into the services was marked.

A story of conversion to Christianity was told by a young Hebrew, who said he had been driven from his home in Philadelphia about six weeks ago by his father because he had changed his religion. His parents had grieved so over the event, he said, that they both died, the father just one week ago. In his will he left $150,000 for his son if he should recant before Christmas night. The young man said he would rather be numbered among those with whom he was last night than retrace his steps and receive the fortune.

The speaking was begun by a longshoreman, who said that he had been "without a shoe to his foot or a coat to his back" before he became a Christian, but now he was supplied with both food and clothing.

"You don't want to sit there and wait for a feelin'," he said, "but you want to get up and work for the Lord."

The audience sang, "Are You Washed In That Beautiful Stream, There's a Fountain That's Flowing for You," and then nearly every one present gave the story of his conversion, and a short sketch of his career.

"Brother" Clark, who is a regularly ordained minister in the Baptist Church, is in many respects a remarkable man. He is powerfully built, has a square set jaw, and wears his hair closely cropped. Though he is very gentle and does not use force, unless necessary, some who have attended his meetings know his powers. Some disturbance was created last evening by a man who had been drinking too much. The policeman started to eject him.

"Handle him easy, there, officers!" called our "Brother" Clark, in gentle tones. "Handle him easy. It's only 'Schooner' Charlie, and we were all that way ourselves once."

"Brother" Clark has written ten hymns, which he sang last night, the audience joining in the choruses. One, in which the rhythm seemed particularly inspiring, caused somewhat of a demonstration.

"Steady, boys! Steady!" said the leader. "The Lord does not want so much worship with the feet."

"Brother" Clark said that in his experience as a missionary, he had seen 7,000 souls converted to Christianity, and out of that number 978 had accepted Christ in the las year. He had baptized 50 in 1895 and had spoken in fifty different missions.

Some of the stories told were pathetic. One woman, who had just had her only son sent to the penitentiary for stealing $3 worth of gold, and was now left dependent on herself, read a letter from the young fellow asking the gathering in Bleecker Street to pray for him on Christmas night. His request was granted.

At the close of the meeting every one received a little box of candy, and some packages being left over they were distributed to the crowd outside.

Warlike Spirit of This Generation.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

We know that in the United States is to be found in the generation now approaching middle age an extraordinary manifestation of a discontented spirit, of a desire for a rethrowing of the dice of fortune. It is not inexplicable. This generation was born in the throes of a great civil conflict. It is stamped with the pre-natal influences of great and exciting events. It has seen the military heroes of that struggle made the political heroes of the thirty years of its life. It has seen the money and honors, and emoluments of the Nation lavished with grateful hand upon those who participated in the conflict. It has been subjected to every influence calculated to stir the doubtful ambitions of youth and breed discontent at the slow and arduous and prosaic accomplishments of peaceful industrial effort. But it has not seen the awful slaughter of human lives, the anguish of the widow and the fatherless, the untold destruction of property, and the creation of the greater inequalities in worldly fortune which is the inevitable outcome of every war.

Her Face Burned by Acid.

Ida McDonald, twenty years old, of 75 Gwinnett Street, Brooklyn, is at St. Catharine's Hospital, suffering from burns to her face, caused by acid which was thrown at her yesterday by Patrick Kessel of the same address. They had a quarrel and Kessel threw the acid at her. He escaped, but the police expect to arrest him.

Colored Dress Goods, Cloths,

Dress Patterns, cut lengths, broken lines and Remnants, About half regular prices.

High-grade Novelties in Suitings, Silk and Wool Mixtures,

50c. to $1.75 per yard; That were $1.00, $2.00, $3.50, $4.00, $6.00 and $8.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

TO BE EXAMINED FOR TREASON

The Plans Formed by Two Conspirators Against the Hawaiian Government Brought to Light.

HONOLULU, Dec. 18.—The examination of Sheridan and Underwood has been postponed to the 23d, awaiting the arrival of a witness, Hayselden, from Maui. The chief testimony against them is that of Hayselden and Paul Neumann. They solicited Hayselden to give them the use of his island, Lanai, for the purpose of colonizing there a number of men suited to the end in view, under the guise of agriculturists. These should be ready to move upon Oahu at the proper time and co-operate with a force to be landed there from San Francisco to overthrow the Government and restore the Queen.

They sought to get Neumann's services in general arrangements for forces here to aid the invading force, but especially to negotiate with the ex-Queen for a lottery franchise. On securing the promise of such franchise, a strong gambling syndicate in San Francisco would provide the means of arming and sending a force of filibusters to regain the throne.

Neumann at first laughed aside their propositions. They continued to urge them, when he informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Hayselden did the same. Both these gentlemen are strongly in opposition to the Government. A sufficient motive for their disclosure was to avoid being involved in misprision of treason. The two conspirators seem to be men of no great force and of no pecuniary means. The scheme seems a shallow one. The authorities say they have evidence that C. W. Ashford was in the San Francisco part of the scheme.

After several days cruising after a reported schooner with opium, the tug Elon hurried away yesterday morning after a craft telephoned as off Waialua, and quartered her about noon. She towed her in in the evening. Her cargo proved to be not opium, but Bibles. It was the little missionary packet B. W. Logan, twenty-nine days from San Francisco, bound to Ruk.

The Boston Mission Secretaries' delegation returning from Japan has been spending the day in visiting various mission schools and churches.

Dr. Joseph Cook, the famous lecturer, is also returning home, in a sad condition of nervous prostration.

MADE A DISTURBANCE IN A THEATRE

Cavillio Was Arrested and His Companions Tried to Rescue Him.

Raffaelo Cavillio, Raffaelo Vellifi, and Michael Riglio of 484 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, visited the Bijou Theatre, on Smith Street, that city, last night, but before the curtain was raised it was discovered that Cavillio was intoxicated.

One of the ushers informed him that his presence was not desirable, and told him to go to the box office, where his money would be refunded.

He refused to go, and a policeman, Murphy, was notified, and he soon got Cavillio into the lobby of the theatre. Cavillio drew a revolver and threatened to shoot the policeman, but the revolver was knocked out of his hand and he was placed under arrest.

Vellifi and Riglio went to their companion's assistance and tried to rescue him, and they were also arrested.

The charges against Cavillio are intoxication and carrying a concealed weapon. The charge against Vellifi and Riglio is of attempting to rescue a prisoner. They were all locked up in the Adams Street Station, and will be arraigned before Justice Walsh this morning.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. King, Miss King, and Miss Harriet King arrived in town Tuesday from their country establishment, at Great Barrington, Mass., and are visiting Mrs. King's sister, Mrs. Harrison B. Cameron of East Fifty-seventh Street. The Kings will sail for Europe Saturday, and will spend the rest of the Winter in the southern part of France. In the Spring they will travel on the Continent, and early in the Summer will return to this country.

—Mrs. Edward N. Gibbs and Miss George Barker Gibbs of California have taken apartments for the Winter at the Plaza Hotel.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Marie Thompson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Thompson of Buffalo, N. Y., and the granddaughter of the late Mr. Hiram Thompson, formerly of New-York and afterward of Buffalo, to Mr. William F. Johnston of this city.

—Miss Gallagher gives the third of a series of three matinée musicales on Thursday, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock, at her residence on Franklin Avenue, New-Brighton, S. I. There will be a song recital by Miss Marguerite Hall, assisted by Miss Bertha Bucklin, the violinist. The patronesses of the affair will be Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin, Mrs. Felt, Mrs. Peter McQuade, Mrs. Louis Benziger, Mrs. Eugene Outerbridge, Mrs. J. Eberhard Faber, Mrs. Augustine Lawrence, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mrs. Henry T. Knowlton, Mrs. Paul Heinemann, Mrs. Eben Clarke, Mrs. De Frees Critten, Mrs. R. E. Robinson, Mrs. Charles Bush, Mrs. J. B. Pearson, Mrs. J. W. Edwards, Mrs. William Wilcox, Mrs. Oliver T. Johnson, Mrs. Eugene Blois, Mrs. Charles Taintor, Mrs. Samuel Wann, Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Stuart Brown, Mrs. Sidney F. Wilcox, Mrs. Dane Rinehard, Mrs. P. F. Kobbe, Mrs. Franklin Osgood, Mrs. G. R. Mosle, Mrs. James McNamee, Mrs. Nathaniel Marsh, Mrs. John Widdecombe, Mrs. F. H. Cabot, Mrs. Daniel Schnakenberg, Mrs. Malcom Graham, Jr., Mrs. David Gould, Mrs. Siedenberg, Mrs. Eugene Du Bois, Mrs. George E. Harding, Mrs. Kenyon Jewett, and Miss E. B. Curtis.

PATRIARCH.

COMING EVENTS.

—Colored Orphan Asylum, children's Christmas festival, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, to-day at 2 P. M.

—Benai Berith Club ball, Lexington Avenue Opera House, to-night.

—Rapid transit hearing before Supreme Court Commissioners, 256 Broadway, to-day, 2 P. M.

Veterans for the Coast Defenses.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

There are a round million of veterans of the Union and Confederate Armies too old to do much marching, but they cannot be kept at home when the bugle blows. They can be strung along the coast defenses, and no million men that walk the earth can start them to running.

We now return to the realities of life.

Our short-trouser boys' clothes are pleasing realities. There may be some better; maybe not—you must be the judge.

We prove our confidence by "your money back if you want it."

Such good boys' clothing as we sell needs must have fitting company; we supply it—everything that boys wear.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers

Thursday
December 26-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

"BILL" VOSBURG'S RELEASE

Not Looked on with Great Favor by the Police Authorities.

SYMPATHY WASTED ON HIM THEY THINK

Some Believe He May Return to His Old Ways—His Career in Wrongdoing — Alliance with "Greengoods" Men.

The release of William Vosburg, who is known to the police throughout the United States as "Old Bill," a veteran criminal and past master in the art of thieving, is not looked on with great favor by the police authorities of this city, to whom he has been for years a source of great trouble and annoyance. They say that there has been a good deal of sympathy wasted on Vosburg, whom they class as an incorrigible evildoer, and they are sure that the future will show that his release under suspension, recommended by District Attorney Fellows and acquiesced in by Recorder Goff, was a mistake.

The District Attorney in recommending the release of Vosburg, made the statement that he had been of great assistance to the people, and therefore he thought the ends of justice would be served by the exercise of great clemency toward him. In this statement the District Attorney referred, of course, to the testimony given by Vosburg in the recent trial of Sheriff Tamsen for negligence in permitting the escape of the Post Office robbers, Russell, Killoran, and Allen, from the Ludlow Street Jail on July 4.

Russell is married to a daughter of Vosburg, and in the evidence given by Vosburg for the prosecution during the trial of Sheriff Tamsen he testified that, although he was known to Deputy Warden McCabe at the jail, he was permitted to visit his son-in-law, Russell, and the other Post Office robbers without hindrance, and that on one of his visits he had three revolvers and a bottle of whisky concealed in the pockets of his coat; that he was not searched on entering the jail; that he succeeded in smuggling the weapons and the whisky to the prisoners, and that the revolvers were afterward used by the prisoners in overcoming the attendants. He also told a marvelous story about dynamite having been inserted between the bricks in the prison wall by the prisoners with the intention of blowing down the walls. Vosburg told the District Attorney about the manner in which the jail was run, and his information was used on the trial of the Sheriff, which, however, miscarried on the disagreement of the jury.

There is more than a suspicion in police circles that Vosburg drew largely on his imagination in the stories he related to the District Attorney. Here was an old and hardened criminal, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment on which he could be sentenced to five years' imprisonment. With this fate staring him in the face he had everything to gain and nothing to lose by making terms with the prosecution, and under the circumstances the police authorities declare that Vosburg would not hesitate to say anything to gain his liberty.

Many of the statements made by him are inconsistent with facts. It must be remembered that in the affidavits escaped in the Summer and that Vosburg must have carried the three big revolvers and a bottle of whisky in the pockets of his Summer coat. He did not explain how he passed the guards at the jail without attracting attention and exciting suspicion. The dynamite story was weaker still. Although the closest search was made for the explosive, which he alleged had been inserted in the brick wall by the thieves, not a trace of it could be found.

Vosburg has had a remarkable career as a general thief and associate of thieves. He is sixty-seven years old and was born in Albany, N. Y. He is descended from good stock, and Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn, when he made his most remarkable plea for clemency, said that Vosburg's grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War, and his father was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was left an orphan at the age of seven, and from his early youth he has been a persistent criminal. He consorted with thieves and burglars until he had become out and one of the most daring and expert bank sneakthieves in the country. He was also eminently successful as a "staller" for thieves. A great portion of his life has been spent within prison walls. He came into prominence during the early years of the war as a member of "Dan" Noble's gang of bank thieves, which comprised the most clever and boldest operators in the country. He was concerned in the historic Lord bond robbery, when a tin box containing over $1,000,000 worth of bonds was carried off, and also in the theft of a box containing a large amount in bonds from the vault of the Royal Insurance Company in Wall Street, near William Street.

Vosburg was arrested in this city on April 2, 1877, for the theft of bonds from the banking house of Gracie, King & Co., William and Pine Streets. At that time he had just returned from serving five years in Sing Sing Prison. In this case he was discharged from lack of evidence. He was again arrested in this city on April 20, 1877, for the theft of $8,000 in bonds from a man in Boston, Mass. He obtained a writ of habeas corpus here, but after an examination he was sent to Boston for trial. He was, however, not convicted. He was again arrested in New-York on June 10, 1878, charged with grand larceny. On this complaint he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen months in the penitentiary by Recorder Hackett, Dec. 28, 1878. He did not serve his full term, and on May 3, 1879, he was again arrested in New-York with John O'Brien, alias Dempsey, for an attempt at burglary at 406 Sixth Avenue. In this case he was admitted to bail in $1,000 by the District Attorney on May 17, 1879. The case was never tried, and on Sept. 23, 1879, he was again arrested at this time with "Jimmy" Brown, at Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad, for committing a burglary at the Post Office and bank in that town. For this he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to four years in State prison at Sing Sing. Feb. 19, 1880, under the name of William Pond, by Judge Wright, at Carmel, N. Y. Brown, his accomplice, was never tried.

After his release he claimed to be playing cards for a living, when, in fact, he was running around the country "stalling" for thieves. He was arrested at Washington, D. C., on March 4, 1885, at President Cleveland's inauguration, for picking pockets, but, through the influence of friends, he was not brought to trial for this offense. He then started through the country with "Johnny" Jourdan, "Philly" Phearson, and "Johnny Carroll, alias "The Kid." The party tried, on April 1, 1885, to rob a man as he was coming out of a bank in Rochester, N. Y., but failed. They followed their victim to a hotel and pounced upon him, handled him roughly, and took a pocketbook from him, but not the one which contained the money they had seen drawn from the bank. Phearson and Carroll escaped, and Vosburg and Jourdan were arrested and sentenced to two years and six months each for assault in the second degree by Judge John S. Morgan, June 15, 1885, at Rochester, N. Y.

During the past ten years Vosburg became a "steerer" for the green-goods men who infested this city. When these men were driven away and pitched their tents at Passaic, N. J., Vosburg was one of their most valued confederates. He has a most plausible way that the countrymen coming here to buy counterfeit money cannot resist, and his victims were numbered by hundreds. When he was arrested for swindling Anton Cimmel, a Nebraska farmer, by the "green-goods" game, the members of the gang for whom he worked are reported to have raised $11,000 for his defense, and the leader of the gang was in court on Tuesday, while Justice Lynn made such an extraordinary argument for clemency for his client.

It is the general opinion of the Central Office detectives that Vosburg succeeded in hoodwinking the District Attorney, and that instead of reforming, he will go back to his old ways.

A Headquarters detective who knows Vosburg well, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that the argument of Justice Lynn for clemency for the criminal because he was left an orphan at the age of seven reminded him of a story of Artemus Ward, in which he depicted an old man leaning against a barrel of mackerel and weeping because he was an orphan. This detective also said that the police force had enough to contend against without having incorrigible thieves let loose to prey upon the community.

HEBREW FREE SCHOOL WORK

The Association's Annual Meeting and Election of Officers—Miss Julia Richman on Educational Needs.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Free School Association was held at noon yesterday in the assembly rooms of Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

President A. F. Hochstadter was in the chair. Reports from the various committees were read by the chairman, and were adopted. The financial report showed that the annual income for the schools was $18,000. The report on schools showed that there was an attendance of 5,617 pupils in the two schools, that in East Fifth Street, and the Institute, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street. All of this money is expended and more is necessary. The number of pupils is larger than the combined number of all the other Jewish schools in the city.

A resolution was adopted to request all the synagogues to take up a collection for the benefit of the schools on a Saturday in May.

Miss Julia Richman, Chairman of the Committee on Discipline, read a report on the conduct of the pupils. She said that there were from 30,000 to 40,000 Jewish children on the East side that should be attending school. The free schools of the association took and trained just about one-sixth of that number The children untrained were the offspring of recent immigrants, and the subject of their education was a grave one.

She said that there were various plans to interest the children and make good citizens of them, such as the Auxiliary Street Cleaning League, but these societies were not sufficiently general to reach a majority of them.

She advocated greater activity on the part of the association to reach the children of recently-arrived immigrants and teach them American ideas.

On motion the President was empowered to name a committee of five to carry out Miss Richman's suggestion.

The annual election of officers was then held, and resulted as follows: President—A. F. Hochstadter; Vice President—Henry Budge; Treasurer—Joseph Lilianthal; Directors, 1896—A. F. Hochstadter, Julia Richman, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Joseph Silverman, and Mrs. Leopold Wallach; 1897—Henry Budge, Albert Friedlander, Lewis Marshall, Stephen S. Wise, and S. L. Hamburger; 1898—Myer S. Isaacs, W. C. Popper, Jacob Korn, and Joseph Lilianthal; Secretary—S. L. Hamburger; Clerk—T. Oberfelder.

WINDOWS OF ST. MICHAEL'S DEDICATED

Bishop Potter Conducted the Services, Assisted by Rector and Clergy.

The group of seven windows, illuminating the chancel of St. Michael's Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and the new altar, were dedicated at the Christmas service yesterday morning by Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. John P. Peters, D. D., the rector, and the clergy connected with the church. The galleries and body of the church were decorated with evergreen and holly.

"The art that teaches us of the glory of Christ," he said, "is worthy of the highest praise. In the ritual of the church we have expressed the lowliness and meekness of His character and His life, as well as the glory of His heavenly realm.

"It is unique and suggestive and appropriate that we have come here to-day to dedicate this group of windows, representing Michael the archangel, in whose honor this church is named, backed by the glorious hosts of heaven, who sang to the Shepherd by night of the lowly birth of the child Jesus. It is fitting that we should join this ceremony with the Christmas service. The worthy and beautiful man who had so much to do with the church in its infancy, and for whom this window is to be a memorial, was known for his kindness and love for children. It is the child's heart and the child's sweet and simple trust that we want to cultivate in this burdensome and work-a-day world.

"The window that we dedicate to-day carries us back to our child pictures, when we saw the angels ascending and descending as we read of Jacob's dream. It reminds us of that other world where the myriads of angels surround the throne of Christ for ever and ever.

"Let us come to-day to the feet of the child that was born of a peasant mother in Bethlehem manger. Let us learn a lesson of love and peace to-day and carry it into our relations with other men, into our business relations, and into the workings of the State and Nation."

THE FIRE SCENE FROM "SALOME"

To be Presented by Ida Fuller, Under Canary & Lederer.

An important contract was signed on Monday afternoon by Canary & Lederer. The other party to the contract is Ida Fuller, sister of Loie Fuller, and it is to the effect that Ida Fuller will present, under the management of Canary & Lederer, the fire scene from "Salome," the allegorical pantomime written by Charles Henry Meltzer, in which "La Loie" has been appearing in Paris and other continental cities with great success for the last year.

Miss Ida Fuller will introduce the dance between the first and second acts of "The Lady Slavey" when it is produced at the Casino, immediately following the run of "The Wizard of the Nile." She has just arrived in this country, and brings with her the duplicates of every thing used by her sister in the European production of "Salome." It will require fifteen men to handle the electrical and other effects necessary for the presentation of this novelty.

The arrangement by which Miss Fuller is to appear at the Casino was accomplished through the agency of Marcus R. Mayer. She has appeared all over Europe in the dances originated by her sister, and has received from her the exclusive United States rights to Loie's dances, as the latter does not intend to come to this country for several years.

LAWLESSNESS PREVAILS IN CHICAGO

Many Crimes Committed Christmas Day—An Officer Injured.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Christmas began with crimes in various parts of this city, some of them out of the common.

The "levee" contributed its usual quota in the shape of saloon and street fights, with revolver accompaniments, and burglaries.

While Detective Sergeant D. C. Kipley was walking past Harrison and State Streets at 3 o'clock this morning he was stopped by Tony Reperto and Dominick Dafferatto, who held him up at the point of revolvers. The detective drew his revolver, which one of the men wrenched from him and felled him to the ground unconscious with a blow on the head with the weapon. Another policeman went to the rescue and arrested the Italians.

Kipley's head was cut open, and the wound is serious.

In South Chicago at midnight Policeman Allman tried to disperse a gang of drunken ruffians at Eighty-eighth Street and Buffalo Avenue. They knocked him down and kicked him severely. He shot Claus Stone in the leg and hit others, who escaped. Police help came and three of the gang were arrested.

A FARMER SHOOTS HIS HIRED MAN

Elmer E. Williams Says Charles Malone Tried to Strangle Him.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 25.—Elmer E. Williams of Hasbrouck Heights, a well-to-do young farmer, this morning, shot Charles Malone, his hired man, who, he declares, attempted to strangle him.

Malone, who is in the Hackensack Hospital, is in a critical condition. He declares he did not even touch Williams, although the latter, previous to the shooting, handled him roughly, because he had overslept.

Williams was committed to jail. He is a member of the Hackensack military company, and an ex-Freeholder.

NOT A HOLIDAY FOR ALL

Christmas Day One of Routine Work for Many People.

THE PUBLIC'S SERVANTS ALWAYS BUSY

Little or No Cessation in the Labors of Post Office Men, Policemen, or Firemen—Telephone Girls on Duty.

Christmas as a big holiday for general feasting and festivities is not for every one.

The general programme of the day—churchgoing in the morning, which is not so altogether general; sitting for two or three hours over an elaborate dinner, giving and receiving gifts, and spending the remainder of the day in gazing admiringly or otherwise at the remembrances of Santa Claus—is not for everybody.

There is no real holiday on Christmas for the people who serve the general public. Their work goes on always.

Most of the Post Office officials, the policemen, the telegraph and telephone men, messenger boys, and railroad employes are always on duty, and the newspaper men are at work every day, nights and Sundays.

At the Post Offices the heaviest work of the year has been going on for the last three weeks, and the men deserve a real Christmas holiday, but only half of the force could be spared. The main Post Office in the Federal Building down town had an air of Sunday stillness about it yesterday, but the regular work went on as usual.

"We never had an easier Christmas season," said the Superintendent of outgoing mails yesterday. "The mails have been handled with remarkable ease this year. This was due to Mr. Clark, Superintendent of Mails. He has been in the office a long time, and he has got things into splendid working order. There was about the same amount of mail to handle this year as usual, but we got everything out on time with comparative ease. The day before Christmas there were 500 special delivery packages that came into the office between 8 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. They all went out on time, and the 'tours'—that is what we call the divisions of men—were none of them detained overhours.

"People are learning to wrap their parcels properly, and that makes them easier to handle. There are comparatively few packages received on Christmas Days. Most of them are out the day before. Those that do go through the office on Christmas Day are chiefly from the smaller towns.

"We had 900 sacks of mail matter this morning, but it will all be cleared out before night, and the men will be relieved on time. We have made arrangements, however, to give them extra time on another day if they should happen to be kept later than usual.

"If the steamship Teutonic, which is expected, comes in, that will make a difference in our Christmas Day work. She will bring in a great many Christmas presents.

"The men who are on duty to-day have their regular hours the same as on any day, and no one will leave the offices will be allowed to go home for dinner."

There is no Christmas holiday for the policemen. They work seven days in the week without exception. The man whose short day falls on Christmas has a short day, and the worthy and beautiful woman who had so much to do with the church in its infancy, and for whom this window is to be a memorial, was known for his kindness and love for children. It is the child's heart and the child's sweet and simple trust that we want to cultivate in this burdensome and work-a-day world.

"The window that we dedicate to-day carries us back to our child pictures, when we saw the angels ascending and descending as we read of Jacob's dream. It reminds us of that other world where the myriads of angels surround the throne of Christ for ever and ever.

"Let us come to-day to the feet of the child that was born of a peasant mother in Bethlehem manger. Let us learn a lesson of love and peace to-day and carry it into our relations with other men, into our business relations, and into the workings of the State and Nation."

THE FIRE SCENE FROM "SALOME"

To be Presented by Ida Fuller, Under Canary & Lederer.

An important contract was signed on Monday afternoon by Canary & Lederer. The other party to the contract is Ida Fuller, sister of Loie Fuller, and it is to the effect that Ida Fuller will present, under the management of Canary & Lederer, the fire scene from "Salome," the allegorical pantomime written by Charles Henry Meltzer, in which "La Loie" has been appearing in Paris and other continental cities with great success for the last year.

Miss Ida Fuller will introduce the dance between the first and second acts of "The Lady Slavey" when it is produced at the Casino, immediately following the run of "The Wizard of the Nile." She has just arrived in this country, and brings with her the duplicates of every thing used by her sister in the European production of "Salome." It will require fifteen men to handle the electrical and other effects necessary for the presentation of this novelty.

The arrangement by which Miss Fuller is to appear at the Casino was accomplished through the agency of Marcus R. Mayer. She has appeared all over Europe in the dances originated by her sister, and has received from her the exclusive United States rights to Loie's dances, as the latter does not intend to come to this country for several years.

LAWLESSNESS PREVAILS IN CHICAGO

Many Crimes Committed Christmas Day—An Officer Injured.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Christmas began with crimes in various parts of this city, some of them out of the common.

The "levee" contributed its usual quota in the shape of saloon and street fights, with revolver accompaniments, and burglaries.

While Detective Sergeant D. C. Kipley was walking past Harrison and State Streets at 3 o'clock this morning he was stopped by Tony Reperto and Dominick Dafferatto, who held him up at the point of revolvers. The detective drew his revolver, which one of the men wrenched from him and felled him to the ground unconscious with a blow on the head with the weapon. Another policeman went to the rescue and arrested the Italians.

Kipley's head was cut open, and the wound is serious.

In South Chicago at midnight Policeman Allman tried to disperse a gang of drunken ruffians at Eighty-eighth Street and Buffalo Avenue. They knocked him down and kicked him severely. He shot Claus Stone in the leg and hit others, who escaped. Police help came and three of the gang were arrested.

A FARMER SHOOTS HIS HIRED MAN

Elmer E. Williams Says Charles Malone Tried to Strangle Him.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 25.—Elmer E. Williams of Hasbrouck Heights, a well-to-do young farmer, this morning, shot Charles Malone, his hired man, who, he declares, attempted to strangle him.

Malone, who is in the Hackensack Hospital, is in a critical condition. He declares he did not even touch Williams, although the latter, previous to the shooting, handled him roughly, because he had overslept.

Williams was committed to jail. He is a member of the Hackensack military company, and an ex-Freeholder.

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS A FIREMAN

Splendid Record of George T. Davis of New-Rochelle—An Appropriate Present of a Fire Trumpet.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Dec. 25.—George T. Davis, who has been twenty-four years a member of the New-Rochelle Fire Department, and is now foreman of Huguenot Engine Company and Superintendent of the fire alarm system, received this morning, as a Christmas present from his family, a splendid fire trumpet. Mr. Davis had carried one trumpet during the periods he has held office in the department for twenty years. The old trumpet was battered almost out of shape. It is now to be hung up among the other interesting relics owned by Mr. Davis, who can tell just how every dent in the old trumpet was made. Many of the dents recall to the owner narrow escapes while fighting New-Rochelle fires.

Mr. Davis is a war veteran, and is one of the few men now left in New-Rochelle who takes an affectionate interest in the history and traditions of the old town. A stranger coming to New-Rochelle and asking for

George T. Davis.
Twenty-four Years a New-Rochelle Fireman.

information from some one on the streets is likely to receive the answer, "Really, I can't tell you. Go to George T. Davis. He is sure to know."

Mr. Davis is first of all an enthusiastic volunteer fireman. He makes it a point to go to every fire. He is also an energetic worker in the Grand Army of the Republic, and holds offices in many benefit and secret organizations. He held the office of Town Clerk one year, and that of Village Clerk five years. The handsome souvenir of the New-Rochelle fire parade, held last Fall, was prepared by Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis declared this morning that here was no present that could have pleased him so much as the new fire trumpet.

POISONED BY HER SISTER

Lulu Scheuten of Newark Swallows a Fatal Draught by Mistake and Soon Expires.

NEWARK, Dec. 25.—Lulu Scheuten, aged ten years, daughter of Ludwig Scheuten of 66 Springfield Avenue, was accidentally poisoned this afternoon by her sister Kate, aged eight years, and died to-night. This afternoon Lulu complained of having a pain in her throat, and Kate, with a view to relieving her, got a bottle down from the closet which she supposed contained cough medicine.

She gave Lulu a teaspoonful of the mixture, which afterward proved to be yellow jessamine, an external application of which is said to be a remedy for neuralgia, and in a few moments the little girl was lying on the floor in agony. A doctor was summoned by the girl's father, and he administered an emetic.

Two hours later the girl was playing about the house with her sisters. About dusk the Christmas tree in the parlor was illuminated, and the children were enjoying themselves, when suddenly Lulu fell to the floor and died in a few moments. County Physician Washington was notified, and gave a permit for the burial of the body.

WAGON AND HARNESS FOUND IN WOODS

Thought that Thieves Deserted the Rig When They Could Not Sell It.

BAILING HOLLOW, L. I., Dec. 25.—Audley Lane of Manor, while out gunning this morning, found a sidebar buggy and set of harness in the middle of a tract of scrub oaks about two miles west of this place. The buggy was turned on its side about ten rods from the nearest road, and in the bushes near by was the set of harness. On examination it was found that it had been there some time, as the iron fork was badly rusted and the harness moulded. In the wagon was a lantern and one tan shoe. One of the wheels was slightly broken.

It was evident that the wagon had been upset purposely and the harness scattered to give the appearance of a runaway.

Richard Drake, about two months ago, found a bay horse standing at his barn door one morning. Drake inquired and found that two men had been trying to sell the rig the day before for twenty-five dollars. As no one came for it, Drake still has the horse. About that time a man claiming to be a drummer hired a rig from a livery stable at Hicksville. He failed to return and the rig was traced to Yaphank, where all trace of it was lost. The rig found is like the one wanted there. It is thought that the theft is the work of a gang which has been stealing horses all over the island, and that, failing to sell it and fearing detection, they left it in this way.

CHARGES ROOS WITH FRAUD

Broadway Clothing Manufacturer Arrested and Held in $2,000 Bail.

Louis Roos of 733 Broadway, a clothing manufacturer, who lives at 37 Beekman Place, was charged before Magistrate Deuel, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday, with fraud, and held in default of $2,000 bail for examination.

Roos was arrested on a warrant issued at the request of Frederick Almy of the firm of Frederick Almy & Co., importers, at 80 Worth Street.

Mr. Almy charged that Roos obtained $1,770.76 worth of goods from his firm in November, upon four months' credit, representing at the time that he was worth $15,000 over and above all indebtedness. Since then Mr. Almy has learned, he says, that Roos had given a bill of sale for the goods to a man named Wolf of Perth Amboy, N. J., and that Wolf was in possession of Roos's store and stock at 733 Broadway.

Roos, it is charged, is also indebted, under similar circumstances, to Oelbermann, Domerich & Co. for $3,700; Jacobs & Sterzelbach for $2,000, and S. Friedman & Co. for $700.

NOT TO STOP STREET DANCING

What Chief Conlin Says About the Children and Sidewalk Music.

Chief of Police Conlin was asked about a report that he had issued an order to the police directing them to stop children dancing in the street to the music of hand organs. The Chief said he had issued no such order.

"There have been a few complaints made to the Police Board," said the Chief, "about the streets being blocked by children dancing on the sidewalk.

"The matter was referred to me for investigation, and I reported that I could see no harm in innocent little children amusing themselves that way, but I had the patrolmen notified that in any cases where the sidewalks were blocked by people watching the children dance they must keep the streets clear so that pedestrians can pass. That is all there is in the matter."

Accused of Robbing M. B. Curtis.

Thomas Quinn of 355 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Kate McCarthy of 344 Lenox Avenue were arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon and remanded on suspicion of having committed a larceny at 720 St. Nicholas Avenue, the house of M. B. Curtis, the actor. The prisoners were employed by Mr. Curtis, and are said to have stolen several thousand dollars worth of jewelry.

Looking for Missing People.

The Brooklyn police are looking for three missing persons, who have been reported to them.

August Winker, twenty-six years old, of Newtown, L. I., disappeared from his home on Dec. 21. He is 5 feet 5 inches in height and has fair hair and a mustache. He wore a blue jacket and dark trousers.

Henry Klett, forty years old, of Bath Beach, has been missing from his home since Sunday. He is of light complexion and wore dark clothes.

Lena Kruger, forty-three years old, of 131 Sumpter Street, left her home on Sunday. She has brown hair, blue eyes, and wore dark clothes. At the time she left home she wore a gold watch and chain and three gold rings and had $50 in money.

Married for Fifty Years.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hamilton celebrated in a quiet manner at their home, 54 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, on Christmas Eve, their golden wedding. They were married in Norwich, Conn., by the Rev. D. N. Bentley, and are now members of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hamilton is employed by the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company.

CHILDREN MADE HAPPY

Annual Festival of the Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society.

CROWDS AT THE COLUMBIA THEATRE

Presents for Hundreds of Little Ones—Addresses by Gen. King and Mayor-Elect Wurster—Good Words for The Times.

"Go way down in front," said one of the committeewomen of the Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society to another as the two met in the Columbia Theatre yesterday morning. "Go down in front and get a look over the house. The sight of those faces pays for everything."

Others who looked over the great audience of children and elders that filled the big theatre to the roof saw what she meant, and appreciated that to have helped in any way to bring the look of eager happiness that animated them into "those faces" was a privilege and a compensation.

"We aim for this from the first," says Mrs. Sittig, the warm-hearted President and founder of the society, "to idealize a little for these children, to invest with a bit of glamour their commonplace lives. This is Christmas brightening, we think, as much as toys and candy."

Edwin Knowles, the proprietor of the Columbia, had dressed his theatre as for some state occasion. Flags draped the boxes and trimmed the gallery railings, and were rosetted and festooned against pillars and wall panels. The stage was set with a beautiful Christmas tree, lighted by electricity and loaded with toys that made the audience cry "Oh!" and "Ah!" with deep breaths as the curtain was raised upon it.

The performance opened with a brief address of welcome from Frank Sittig, as master of ceremonies, who was followed by Miss Gertrude Koerpel in the familiar song of "Daisy Bell." That her selection was popular was certain from the moment she struck the first note of the chorus, for at the first bar two thousand voices joined in and sang with a heartiness that attested their enjoyment. Of course there had to be an encore, and equally, of course, "Mamma's Little Alabama Coon" was as enthusiastically participated in as its predecessor.

From this time on the audience assisted the performers whenever it was possible, maintaining, however, the most respectful silence when they were expected to. The programme was given very nearly as announced, two or three unavoidable disappointments being compensated for by the additional kindness of the artists who were present.

There were songs and dances by the Lind sisters, a specialty impersonation by Louise Leslie, selections on sleigh bells by D. W. Robertson, and other entertaining features which kept the children interested for an an hour and a half.

Between the numbers Gen. Horatio C. King made, in behalf of the President, Mrs. Sittig, an acknowledgment of the many favors received by the society. Prominent on the list was the name of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Gen. King spoke especially of THE TIMES's "courtesy in striving to help us in our busy endeavor to prepare 2,000 cards for us, and also of its generous opening of its columns in the interests of the society."

Another speaker was Mayor-elect Wurster, who, after being appropriately introduced by Mr. Sittig, kept his audience laughing for several minutes while he told stories and assured them of the interest a large number of persons took in their welfare and happiness as shown in the morning's entertainment. The Mayor-elect, with Mayor Schieren, Gen. King, Controller Coler, Commissioner Ridley, and other gentlemen were in Mrs. Sittig's box at the left of the stage.

It took a large force of police to take care of the great outpouring of children when, the programme completed, the announcement was made that the distribution of the gifts would follow in the adjoining building—formerly the Universal. Excellent order was preserved by having the theatre emptied by galleries, and in a brief time two lines of children were pouring through the Universal. One of dolls and toys suited to them, the other of boys for their sort of Christmas presents, balls, games, and swords. Both lines joined in passing out to receive one of THE NEW-YORK TIMES bags, which held oranges, candy, and apples. Large as the demand was the supply presented by THE TIMES held out until all had been supplied. George Van Nostrand and George W. Blair acted as the distributing committee, assisted by a number of the members of the society, and performed their work with systematic speed, though it was long past noon before the last child, with his bag and parcel, had vanished.

The Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society is an incorporated organization, whose effort is indorsed and assisted by some of Brooklyn's best-known citizens, and it is doing a noble and beautiful work in this yearly festival. Its officers are: President—Mrs. Frank Sittig; Vice Presidents—Edwin Knowles, Charles E. Marcy, Timothy L. Woodford, Rafael Navarro; Secretary—Miss Alma McKean; General Manager and Treasurer—George E. Van Nostrand; Assistant Manager—George W. Blair; Corresponding Secretary—Albert A. Day; Executive Committee—Gen. Horatio C. King, Chairman; Charles A. Schieren, Albert E. Pouch, Leonard Moody, the Rev. H. M. Farrar, D. D., and George W. Blair.

GREAT LOSS FROM IMPORTED INSECTS

Need of a National Quarantine Bill Forcibly Urged.

From Garden and Forest.

It is, no doubt, as much within the power of the Federal Government to make quarantine laws against scale insects as it is to protect men and domestic animals from the germs of disease. The losses which this country suffers through insects are estimated by hundreds of millions of dollars every year, and it is well known that many of the most dangerous of these pests of our orchards and gardens have come from foreign countries. California has a quarantine officer who is apparently rendering the State a genuine service, and if the abounding scale insects of the tropics are to be prevented from invading our southern coasts some similar action must be taken on our Atlantic seaboard.

We need to know more of these insects and of their habits, so that we can detect them before they get a foothold here. We know that a dangerous scale insect from California has been found in abundance on the fruit stands of our Eastern States. Equally destructive pests may effect a landing in some of our seaports on the fruits and vegetables which we receive from the West Indies and from South America as well as upon the decorative or other plants imported.

We have an association of economic entomologists, and this body ought to be able to frame a bill to establish a quarantine, not only against injurious insects, but against the contagious diseases of plants. There is also an organization made up of the officers of the experiment stations and the Professors of agricultural colleges, whose natural duty would seem to be a general oversight of the interest of agriculture and horticulture. The subject in question ought to be worth careful study by a body which represents the entire Nation, and we see no good reason why a National quarantine bill should not be framed and introduced before the close of the present session of Congress.

Meetings of Striking Tailors.

The locked-out tailors held a mass meeting yesterday at Walhalla Hall, and the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors met at 56 Orchard Street yesterday to receive reports.

Among the reports was one that several of the contractors of the firm of Fechheimer, Fischel & Co. had taken down the cards in their shops and would resume work to-day. The other contractors of that firm are expected to open their shops under the old agreement by Saturday.

Meyer Schoenfeld, the manager of the tailors, said he expected all the contractors would yield within a week.

Contractor Schulz of 164 Eldridge Street posted up a card with the new rules yesterday, and all his men refused to work.

Jersey Cattle with Tuberculosis.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Dec. 25.—At Deposit yesterday forty-nine valuable Jersey cattle on the stock farm of Alvin Devereux, which were infected with tuberculosis, were killed by order of the New-York State Board of Health.

NEW CHURCH AT MOUNT VERNON

English Lutheran Society, After a Year's Existence, Will Erect a Building—Plans Already Drawn Up.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 25.—The English Lutherans of this city are about to build a church in Bridge Street, between North Seventh and North Eighth Avenues, Central Mount Vernon. Plans drawn by Architect George A. Flagg of Mount Vernon have been accepted, and the work of construction will be undertaken immediately.

The English Lutherans of Mount Vernon organized a society a year ago, consisting of twelve families. The society grew rapidly, and in March the English Lutheran Church was incorporated. Among the incorporators were Albert T. Gescheidt, Henry Delke, Erland Ardenberg, Charles F. Brunning, August W. Diecks, Edward Martens, and George C. Appell. The organization has a membership now of fifty families.

A plot of ground 100 feet square has been purchased, all financial obligations of the church have been met, and there is money in the treasury. The entire freedom from debt is due largely to the earnest work of the women of the congregation. Meetings have been held thus far in Ferguson's Hall. The Rev. Charles Kohler is pastor of the church.

The new church edifice will front on Bridge Street fifty feet. Its depth will be seventy-five feet. The seating capacity will be 250. The cost of the structure will be about $8,000. Above the stone basement the building will be of wood. The new church is to be known as the First English Lutheran Church of Mount Vernon.

FOUGHT FIRE IN EVENING DRESS

A Barn on the Country Seat of the Late E. M. Cameron Destroyed—Many Fine Residences in Danger.

WEST ISLIP, L. I., Dec. 25.—The large dairy barn on the country seat of Edward Miller Cameron, who committed suicide by shooting himself here last Summer, was destroyed by fire this evening, together with several carriages.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The flames were first seen by Foreman John McCabe. Several dinner parties were in progress at the time, and the guests left the banquet tables and, bareheaded and in evening dress, fought the flames over an hour. Among the workers were Col. Alfred Wagstaff and his nephew, Henry Rutger Remsen, who led a battalion of amateur firemen.

The Babylon firemen responded to the call, but, as no water could be obtained, it was impossible to save the structure. The firemen succeeded in saving the gardener's cottage and the country residences that were threatened. Over $1,000,000 worth of property was in danger.

The barn was a massive, well-built structure, erected forty years ago by Mrs. Cameron's grandfather. The Cameron country seat here has been closed since the death of Mr. Cameron. Mrs. Cameron at present lives at Cedarhurst, L. I.

ADVICE TO THE CELTS

Their Good Qualities Defined and Certain Opportunities Pointed Out.

From The London Times.

In an address delivered before the Liverpool Welsh Nationalist Society, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams analyzed at considerable length the diverse characteristics of the Celt and the Teuton, and discussed the question why the Celts, with all their brilliancy and genius, had never succeeded in producing a successful political State, while their much duller Teutonic cousins had, both separately and in combination, in cases where the Teutonic element had predominated, had such signal success.

Could any one point out at any time in history a successful Celtic political nation? He suggested that the Celts failed chiefly from the love of individual liberty in thought and act. The Celt by nature was a hero worshipper and the slave of an idea. It was the Celtic element which made the brilliant Irishman of the present day decide every political question which arose, not according to the intrinsic merits of the one side or the other, but according to the consideration of how far the answer would afford support to the Home Rule idea. It was the tendency of the Celts in a flock to take up an idea to the exclusion of individual judgment. It was this that made Celtic communities the happy hunting-ground of political and social faddists.

This local tyranny seemed to him to be a negation of that individual freedom of thought and action which was essential in the citizens of a great nation. He deprecated stunted nationalism. Let the Celts once recognize that they must not confine to local ambitions the talents meant for mankind, and that they must not substitute dreams of the past for hopes of the future; then he had no fear of the political future of the Celtic race. Let it be their ambition that Celtic communities should be centres of light and leading, of religion and culture. Education in Wales was ahead of education in most parts of Great Britain, save Scotland. Freedom from serious crime was common to all the Celtic portions of Great Britain, and so was depth of religious feeling. Never before had the Celtic race had such an opportunity as it now had as constituents of the British empire; indeed, never before had the citizens of any country in the world had the grand franchise now enjoyed by their democracy.

BROKE IN THE GAMBLING HOUSE DOOR

Chicago Policemen Found Two Establishments in Operation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—The police of this city, who believed all gambling houses in the city had been suppressed, learned last week that two were in operation at 126 and 174 Clark Street. A raid was made on these places last night, and fifty-four persons were captured and taken to the Harrison Street Police Station.

Four policemen in citizens' clothes had previously visited the houses. Eighteen policemen made last night's attack on 174. Doors at the foot and head of the stairs were battered in. Policemen already inside prevented escapes by the secret passage to the roof.

The proprietor opened the last door, and the besieging force entered. Six men were found in a secret space between the walls.

Two doors also were forced at 126 by Detective McCarthy and eight men. A secret exit into an adjoining saloon was barred by policemen, who were in the place before the raid occurred.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO BUYING STOPPED

English Dealers Advise that No More Purchases Be Made.

HENDERSON, Ky., Dec. 25.—Considerable excitement was caused here yesterday by the receipt of several cablegrams addressed to tobacco buyers. Henderson is the largest strip-tobacco market in the world. Most of the product, amounting to 30,000,000 pounds annually, is shipped to England.

The cablegrams were from partners of local handlers, advising them not to buy any more tobacco until further notice.

As the product is now being bought at a very low figure, it is believed English tobacco men are afraid of the Venezuelan complications.

At the Tobacco Exchange yesterday there was almost a panic. Prices on all grades broke sharply and very little trading was done. Unless the pressure is shortly relieved business will come to a standstill.

Pullers-in May Strike.

It is now the pullers-in of "the Bay," which comprises the district about the upper part of Park Row, (old Chatham Street,) Baxter Street, and Canal Street, who are talking of going out on strike to obtain a reduction of their hours of labor, which they say is excessive. The pullers-in, or, as they call themselves, the outside salesmen, are the muscular men who stand outside of the down-town clothing and shoe stores and try to persuade customers to come in and buy. Formerly they sometimes pulled in countrymen by force.

They are nearly all members of the United Clothing Salesmen's Association, and have to work early and late for a living. They say that during the busy season they have to work from 8 in the morning until 9 in the evening, and all they ask is a reduction of one hour. The merchants are unwilling to grant the request, because the last hour is busier than four hours before it.

...ment in the Venezuelan matter is unanswerable. Americans of all shades of political opinion will indorse the special message of the President in that regard.

There is no occasion for Congress or the country to go into hysterics over the situation. There is nothing in the aspect of the affair to warrant any talk about a war between the United States and Great Britain over the Venezuelan imbroglio. Neither country desires war, that is to say, an armed conflict.

The situation demands that the United States should remain absolutely firm in the stand which has been taken. Let it be understood that the Government will not recede. The United States has now assumed and will maintain its position among the first nations of the world. As it is, the American people are content that the sphere of American influence shall be confined to the American Continent, but if the Republic is to have such controversies as the one concerning Venezuela on its hands, it may become necessary to enter a wider diplomatic and international field.

Supplements the Declaration.

From The Elmira Advertiser, (Rep.)

It is said the Monroe doctrine is a sentiment; so was the Declaration of Independence. In making it, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind required the setting forth its impelling causes as self-defense against wrongful oppression, and the hope of securing, by a Government owing its powers to the consent of the governed, the God-given right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The same causes are under the Monroe doctrine which, indeed supplements the declaration. The reason and purpose of it have been repeatedly set forth with a like respect for public opinion; it must endure while our independence lasts, in the achievement of which the experiment of popular government began.

As asserted by the United States, the Monroe doctrine is no weapon of offense, but a shield of defense, the protection of which should always be extended to the weak sisters in the performance of a divine duty. There must be no settlement of the present controversy without a formal recognition of the Monroe doctrine as international law governing the relations of the Old World with the New.

One Party, One People, One Country.

From The Wheeling (West Va.) Intelligencer, (Rep.)

One of our esteemed British contemporaries consoles itself with the thought that in the event of war between Great Britain and the United States we would have to reckon with the sentiment of disunion, which is supposed to be still strong in the South. This shows again how little we are understood on the other side of the ocean.

In the event of war between this and any other country the impression that there is any lingering hostility between North and South, above all the ridiculous notion that there is in the South any sentiment of disunion, would be wiped out once for all. Men who fought under Lee and men who fought under Grant would stand shoulder to shoulder under the old flag, ready to shed their last drop of blood in its defense.

If the calamity of war shall find us at this juncture we will not stop to consider old domestic questions fought to a finish, or to ask who the President is, or what party is in power. In the defense of our country we shall all be of one party and one country.

This Country Not Selfish.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean, (Rep.)

The truth is that no tenet of National faith and guide to National conduct could be more free from pride, vanity, and greed, more thoroughly accordant with the spirit of our Christian religion, than this Monroe doctrine, and the present application of it is worthy its origin and history. The doctrine did not create its immunity at once, and it is likely to have phases of development not yet disclosed, but from first to last it has occupied a plane wholly above the low level of ordinary international law. Was it vanity that made the good Samaritan befriend the man who fell among thieves? The Monroe doctrine is, in fact, the one supreme instance of the altruistic principle, without any base alloy, applied on an international scale. So true is this that some students of international law, as it has been made by the nations of Europe, cannot understand why our country should concern itself with the Venezuelan boundary. It does not make the United States any smaller to have that little far away republic despoiled.

The Sober Second Thought.

From The Boston Journal, (Rep.)

On one point, however, there can be no compromise and no misunderstanding. This entire country of ours, all Americans who are worthy of the name, support the main contention of our Government in this Venezuelan controversy and will support it absolutely and all the time. Sober second thought has brought even the mercantile interests, which were most harassed by the stock flurry of last week, around to an acceptance of the situation, and an approval of the President's attitude as sincere and patriotic—the only attitude which he could have taken without impairing his own personal prestige and abandoning the traditional policy of the Nation. All this should be remembered by every one of us, and it should be remembered, too, that reckless, suggesting panic or sensationalism in the conduct of our press or people is calculated to weaken our National position, while calmness and confidence will strengthen it.

Sound American Policy.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, (Dem.)

The President's patriotic message on the Monroe doctrine was like the raising of the old flag before a battle. Men of all parties lifted hands and voices instantly to indorse it, and to show to the world a united front in the defense of this sound American policy. It was the voice of true patriotism. Parties sank into insignificance, as they always do when the country's honor is at stake. If England undertakes to rob any one of the small republics of South America of territory, the people of this country will spring to arms in their defense. If England should undertake to purchase or conquer Cuba it would be prevented. It is not intended that any European powers shall have a foothold on this continent, where they can plant guns or gather their forces against the peace and prosperity of the United States.

Eminently Sound.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald, (Dem.)

The position which this Government has taken, as elaborated by the President in his message, is eminently sound, both according to the traditional policy of the United States and international law, as interpreted and practiced by England and the great powers of Europe in their relations with each other. And it is a position that the people must and, we believe, will sustain.

The message is written with Mr. Cleveland's customary vigor and directness, and in every sentence the comprehensiveness of the broad statesman and the loyalty of the patriot shine forth. It will without doubt rank with the best of the President's official efforts and its logic and lucidity will give our English friends something for their ponderous consideration.

England's Aim.

From The Buffalo Courier, (Dem.)

There appears to be very little doubt that Great Britain's chief aim is to obtain control of the mouth of the Orinoco, and undisputed control of the mouth of this mighty stream would be an immense acquisition, immeasurable in value. It would be far more important to her than the possession of the additional timber lands and gold mines in the disputed territory. To say that the British command of the mouth of the Orinoco would not materially shape the destiny of Venezuela is absurd, and to assert that the United States should view the matter with indifference is not defensible. Happily all the facts in the case and the far-reaching issues involved will be put before the world in the report of the coming Venezuelan Commission.

Arbitration the Proper Way.

From The Chicago Times-Herald, (Ind.)

From the time of President Grant, and embracing at least five Administrations, our State Department has been compelled to deal with the subject in some form. We have fairly begged the British Ministry to submit the matter to arbitration, the most expedient mode of settling boundary disputes. The case, as President Cleveland has said, was eminently one for that mode of settlement, but our good offices have been declined. The English statesmen should have felt and known that, in view of the "Monroe doctrine" even as originally announced, the American people would sooner or later become aroused on the subject, and that they would see in Britain's procrastination that she had a bad case.

This Country Should Be Firm.

From The Keokuk (Iowa) Constitution Democrat, (Dem.)

Our Government has by a frank and manly communication demanded that England agree that arbitrators shall determine, by such evidence as can be produced, the boundary lines between the Spanish and Dutch colonies prior to the cession of 1814, by which England first acquired title. This request is not acceded to, and it shows conclusively that England has decided to dispute the right of the United States to maintain the doctrine laid down by President Monroe in 1823. It also proves that Great Britain has determined by force to extend her colonies in America, and we cannot be too prompt in meeting and resenting any such purpose.

A Hearty Response.

From The San Francisco Bulletin, (Rep.)

The message lifts from the minds of the American people a grave apprehension. It will cause a thrill throughout the American continent. The South American republics that have been trembling lest they might be despoiled of their territory will now breathe freely. An impartial power will determine what are their rights in any territorial dispute they may have with a European power, and those rights will be defended with the entire power of this Nation. The definition and proclamation of the Monroe doctrine are timely. There is not a line in the message that will not meet a hearty response from the American people.

Not Against the English People.

From The San Francisco Post, (Ind. Rep.)

The burst of patriotism which has followed the transmission of President Cleveland's Venezuelan message to Congress is not difficult of analysis. Nor does the fact that political lines seem for the moment to have been obliterated complicate the problem.

There is no feeling in the United States against the English people. On the contrary, we are bound to them by ties of relationship which cannot be easily broken. But that Americans generally think it is about time to put an end to Great Britain's aggressions on this side of the ocean is sufficiently apparent from the support President Cleveland is now receiving.

No Cause for Uneasiness.

From The Boston Traveler, (Rep.)

Why are the crazy gamblers on the Stock Exchange tearing one another's hearts out? War has not been declared. Mr. Cleveland has not even said there is any cause to apprehend it. He has only said that, according to the claim of Venezuela, there is reason to suppose Great Britain to be disposed to aggression. But the President has asked for, and Congress has granted, a commission of cool men of sense to ascertain and report the facts. Until their report, we do not know that there is any cause for uneasiness. Why this indecent haste to cross a bridge before even coming in sight of it? Why? Only the swindling gambler's why.

Democrats and the Monroe Doctrine.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel, (Dem.)

It is a matter of interest that the only two Democrats elected to the Presidency since the war have been stanch supporters of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Tilden was no less emphatic in this line than Mr. Cleveland is. Ten years ago Mr. Tilden engaged in a special effort for the strengthening of our seacoast defenses, and a large amount of the work that has been done in that line since then may fairly be taken as the indirect result of his agitation of the question.

The Country Will Not Recede.

From The San Francisco Chronicle, (Rep.)

The United States cannot and will not recede from its position. It does not follow from this suggestion that we believe for one moment that there will be war. The controversy will be adjusted in some way, or, if not adjusted, it will be passed over. But there is one thing certain, and that is that the affair cannot, must not be settled by a surrender on the part of the United States.

Genuine Americanism.

From The Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal, (Rep.)

The gratifying feature of the President's message is the genuine spirit of Americanism that pervades the entire message. It very plainly and emphatically gives John Bull to understand that the United States is not here to be treated with the haughty disdain that has been displayed toward certain South American and Central American powers, without arousing a spirit of resentment.

Well-Defined American Policy.

From The Portland Oregonian, (Rep.)

It is to the self-respecting American people that President Cleveland's message appeals as a broad and patriotic presentment of a well-defined, carefully digested American policy. The very assumption that it will exalt him politically in the estimation of the people proves this, though the suggestion falls as a sneer against popular government from the British press.

But One Opinion Here.

From The Hoboken (N. J.) News, (Dem.)

There has been, and is, but one opinion here on the question, and that opinion is the one expressed in the President's message and backed by the prompt legislative acquiescence in the measures proposed, which has its source and strength in the practical unanimity of sentiment of those of our seventy millions of people old enough to have any opinion.

A Sound Message.

From The Murfreesborough (Tenn.) Free Press, (Dem.)

President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question was, as is characteristic of this great American statesman, a sound, fearless document, and will no doubt meet with the approval of every American citizen who has the love of his country at heart.

The President Clearly Right.

From The Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union, (Rep.)

The President, then, is clearly right. He has taken the only present tenable position. He has put the Monroe doctrine to crucial test, and the American people will stand by it, East, West, North, and South. American principle and American honor, possibly free institutions, are at stake.

The Pure Air of Freedom.

From The Harriman (Tenn.) Progress, (Dem.)

The President's message savors of the boldness and strength of the winds and waves of storm-bound Hatteras! The air about that quarter is full of good, pure American ozone, and it would benefit some more of our public men to breathe it occasionally!

No True American Surprised.

From The Philadelphia Ledger, (Ind. Rep.)

What seems to have astonished the country more than anything else in connection with the President's message was the discovery that so many of the people are Americans.

The Spirit of '76 Still Lives.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American, (Dem.)

When the pursuit of wealth makes men to forget their patriotism and be willing to barter National honor for dollars and cents, then, indeed, has the spirit of '76 waned.

Long Cruise by College Students.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

An excursion cruise of a novel character that is intended to combine instruction with the pleasures of seeing new scenes has been planned for next Fall. The party, which will be largely composed of students from the Universities of Pensnylvania, Harvard, Princeton, Chicago, and Kansas, will be conveyed in the steamer Ohio, and the tour will include visits to the Azores, the seaport cities of Spain, Italy, Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and India, with many trips inland at points of special interest. On the return voyage the Canary Islands and the West Indies will be visited. A number of scientific professors have promised to accompany the vessel, and give lectures regarding the points of interest to be met with on the journey. The cruise will occupy about four months, from September to the beginning of January.

Enforcing the Lesson to Schoolboys.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Some of the Principals of the public schools during the strike of the trolley men took occasion to demonstrate and emphasize the necessity and benefit of observing and maintaining law and order. Supervising Principal Edward Gideon of the George G. Meade School, in addressing the pupils last Friday, said:

"The boy who, in his daily walk of life, determines to be law-abiding and puts that determination into practice, is sure to become a good citizen and worthy of his citizenship in such a country as ours."

AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Some Decidedly Queer Arguments Used by a Titled London Lecturer.

From The London Daily News.

Sir B. W. Richardson, lecturer at the Sunday Lecture Society's meeting at St. George's Hall, selected as his subject "The Fallacies of Capital Punishment." He described the execution of the criminal as capital murder committed by the nation for the good of the community, and the first fallacy was, he observed, that in capital punishment they took a man's life. They could not do that, for life was indestructible and eternal.

In the Tower there used to be an executioner whose business it was to take only part of a man's life. He blinded the criminals, and thereby destroyed that part of the machine that enjoyed the light. In executing a criminal, therefore, they destroyed that instrument by which life was manifested. Some might think that contention was not quite orthodox, but it was perfectly true.

The second fallacy was that they took away the power of the body to manifest life for a purpose. It was supposed by doing it they produced a fear of death. That was the strongest argument claimed for it. There could not be a worse fallacy than that. He had never seen that fear manifested. It was true that there were people who feared being turned into something, like the poet Cowper, who thought he was turned into a teapot. Those people were called hypochondriacs. If there existed that general fear of death all social communications and prayer would cease. No suicide was truly afraid, and it was the very absence of that fear that led to suicide. Murderers had no fear. Did not Richard III. exclaim: "My life upon this cast. I will stand the hazard of the die?"

They perpetuated capital punishment because they said they had "good intention." If that had been true we should have had no martyrs. The effect was to promote that which they tried to suppose. So it had been with murders, which had actually been increased by the number of executions.

Then there was the fallacy of "retribution," than which nothing could be more dangerous to the compact civilized society. If retribution were carried out to its logical conclusion, universal havoc would be the result.

As to the religious argument in favor of capital punishment, though it was true that under the Mosaic law there were thirty reasons why a man should be killed, people now lived under a different dispensation, as it was called, and only retained one reason. In the Christian dispensation all the teaching was in the opposite direction.

The "judicial ground" was another fallacy which was manifested with regard to the Judge. Where was the element of mercy in the summing up of the case? If a Judge could show mercy, his occupation would be gone. All the ideal of abstract justice must pass from their minds. When it is urged that the mode of death was a justification, then they were landed in a fallacy. His lethal chamber had been suggested as a merciful mode, but if that were once adopted they would have a dozen murders committed by people who wished to enter the chamber. The effect on communities was bad, as John Bright once stated to him in a letter he wrote on the subject.

Finally, there was the great fallacy with regard to the executioner, who, as the official charged with the consummation of the whole business, should be honored rather than shunned, and should have titles showered upon him. As a remedy, the lecturer, in conclusion, suggested that a criminal should be tried, convicted, and sentenced as at present. But instead of being executed, the Queen should withhold the royal warrant.

Such Is Human Constancy.

From The London Truth.

During a matinée given last week on behalf of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, attention was attracted by a coroneted carriage waiting outside the theatre, the horses of which were conspicuously suffering under all the torture of bearing reins and gag bits. The performance being over, the noble owner drove away, apparently without a thought for the sufferings of his own horses, and possibly nursing the sweet reflection that he had helped to supply the means of prosecuting some costermonger for ill treating his donkey.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Beinhauer vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

Class IV.—2—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank.

Class VII.—8—Devlin vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 4—Ireland vs. Zschonowitz. 6—Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Class VIII.—6—People, &c., vs. Fifth Avenue Transportation Company. 7—Bates vs. Troy and Sand Lake Turnpike Company. 8—Dowden vs. Lowther. 9—Matter of Standard Brush Company. 10—People, &c., vs. Kamena. 11—Buch vs. Bostedo Package and Case Carrier Company. 12—Western National Bank vs. Lombard. 13—Wimmer vs. Gramm. 14—McLeod vs. Kraus. 15—Matter of Merrill & Wehele Charcoal Company. 16—Matter of Pell. 17—Mathews vs. Graff. 18—Matter of College Place. 19—People, &c., vs. McKiernan. 20—People, &c., vs. Eagan. 21—Dowden vs. Schuyler. 22—Kiernan News Agency vs. Union News Company. 23—Continental Trust Company vs. Nolan. 24—Cullery vs. Westphal. 5—People, &c., vs. Rogers. 25½—Same vs. Plimley. 26—Same vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 27—Same vs. Lustig. 28—Same vs. Gilbert. 29—Flanagan vs. Flanagan. 30—Henderson vs. Henderson. 31—O'Connor vs. Felix. 32—Finn vs. Sparling. 33—Matter of Brook Avenue. 34—Matter of Wolf Place. 35—Clark vs. Kelleen. 36—People, &c., vs. Cassidy. 37—Monarch Cigarette Company vs. Marshall. 38—Newton vs. Lyman. 39—Bell vs. Weinstein. 40—E. L. Goodsell & Co vs. Tucker. 41—People, &c., vs. Brown. 42—Harder vs. Keller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Adjourned until Dec. 30.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Dec. 27.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term (Additional.)—Adjourned until Dec. 27.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary E. Hagen, Nathan D. Morgan, Peter Stanton.

At 2 P. M.—Abraham Katz, Rose Hamburger, and Mary W. Denny.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Room 19 City Hall. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No. day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Carl Abresch. 2—James Gallagher, George Sproul, James Slanson, and John White. 3—Thomas O'Connor. 4—Joseph Carberry, Michael King, and Patrick Cooney. 5—Norah Graham. 6—Harris Bach. 7—Louis Watterin. 8—Frank Wilson. 9—Herman Leister. 10—Charles A. Schultz and Nicholai Weiss. 11—David McMillen. 12—John Kelly. 18—George Becker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Smith vs. Murphy—George London. Matter of Niagara Mining Company—John E. Ward. Paine vs. Myers—Hamilton Odell. Morsell vs. Morsell—James J. Neallis. Matter of French—Lawrence Godkin. Underwood vs. Chambers—Lewis L. Delafield.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Smith vs. Reynolds—Charles B. Page.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Edwin A. Foster vs. Cross Electric Company—Walter Lawrence. Jonas Weil vs. Bernard Heller—Benjamin Hoffman.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Bavarian Ster Brewing Company vs. F. Passno—George Leven-

Steamer Alesia, O'Connor, from Martin McMahon—Daniel F. Barry.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting in the estates of Bridget Geraty, Gilbert Potter, John H. Monk, Raswellier infants, Mary Hughes, Elisa Mulhearn, Jacob Elias, Louis Dreser, and Robert G. Hayward. The estate of Matilda Carpenter.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...7:23	Sun sets...4:39	Moon sets...2:09	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:55	3:30	9:24	9:28
Governors Island	3:24	3:42	10:12	10:00
Hell Gate	5:17	5:35	11:40	11:28

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 26.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Algiers	New-Orleans	Dec. 15
Alleghany	Kingston	Dec. 19
Athos	Navassa	Dec. 21
Brooklyn City	Swansea	Dec. 12
Christiania	Hamburg	Dec. 9
City of Augusta	Savannah	Dec. 17
Feliciana	London	Dec. 14
H. H. Meier	Bremen	Dec. 15
Italia	Gibraltar	Dec. 12
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Dec. 18
Manitou	Swansea	Dec. 9
Massequa	Rotterdam	Dec. 12
Mississippi	London	Dec. 12
Obdam	Rotterdam	Dec. 14
Southwark	Antwerp	Dec. 14
Teutonic	Liverpool	Dec. 18

FRIDAY, DEC. 27.

Caracas	La Guayra	Dec. 21
Chalmette	New-Orleans	Dec. 22
Chateau Lafite	Bordeaux	Dec. 13
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Dec. 24
Feverdale	Hamburg	Dec. 17
Saale	Bremen	Dec. 17
Thingvalla	Christiansand	Dec. 13

SATURDAY, DEC. 28.

Galileo	Hull	Dec. 14
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Dec. 25
Lucania	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Niagara	Nassau	Dec. 24
Richmond Hill	London	Dec. 14
St. Louis	Southampton	Dec. 21

SUNDAY, DEC. 29.

Amalfi	Hamburg	Dec. 21
La Normandie	Havre	Dec. 21
Prussia	Hamburg	Dec. 18
Spain	London	Dec. 13
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Dec. 13

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Alsatia	Dec. 26	Genoa	29 Broadway.
Orinoco	Dec. 26	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Orizaba	Dec. 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
El Sol	Dec. 26	N. Orleans	343 Br'dway
Alps	Dec. 27	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Portia	Dec. 27	Halifax	Bar. & A'bald.
Comanche	Dec. 27	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	Dec. 27	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Ohio	Dec. 28	Hull	21 State St.
Pascal	Dec. 28	Liverpool	Busk & Jevons.
Biela	Dec. 28	Manchester	Busk & Jevons.
Umbria	Dec. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Dec. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Dec. 28	Marseilles	31 Broadway.
America	Dec. 28	London	19 Whit'll St.
Anchoria	Dec. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Brasmar	Dec. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Dec. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Dec. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Dec. 28	Pern'buco	19 Whit'll St.
Peninsular	Dec. 28	Lisbon	29 Broadway.
Kilmore	Dec. 28	Vera Cruz	80 Wall St.
Alleghany	Dec. 28	Jamaica	24 State St.
Caribbee	Dec. 28	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
P. Willem III.	Dec. 28	P't au P'ce	5 Bowling Gr.
Knick'rbocker	Dec. 28	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Seguranca	Dec. 28	Havana	118 Wall St.
Mississippi	Dec. 28	London	4 Broadway.
Nueces	Dec. 28	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Chicago City	Dec. 29	Bristol	25 Whit'll St.
Cherokee	Dec. 30	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Advance	Dec. 30	Colon	35 Broadway.
Panama	Dec. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Cevic	Jan. 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Havel	Dec. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Liebnitz	Dec. 31	M'ntevid'o	19 Whit'll St.
Wakefield	Dec. 31	Genoa	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Jan. 1	S'th'mpton	9 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Jan. 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Jan. 1	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Chateau Lafite	Jan. 1	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Iroquois	Jan. 1	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Vigilancia	Jan. 2	Havana	118 Wall St.
State of Neb.	Jan. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Antilla	Jan. 2	Nassau	68 Pine St.
Brooklyn City	Jan. 2	Bristol	25 Whit'll St.
Athos	Jan. 2	Gonaives	24 State St.
Cearense	Jan. 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Colorado	Jan. 3	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Jan. 3	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Jan. 4	Hull	21 State St.
Rialto	Jan. 4	Gothenburg	21 State St.
Richmond Hill	Jan. 4	London	21 State St.
Normandie	Jan. 4	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Sirius	Jan. 4	Manch'ster	Busk & Jev'ns.
Lucania	Jan. 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Thingvalla	Jan. 4	Cop'h'gen	28 State St.
Prussia	Jan. 4	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Jan. 4	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Amalfi	Jan. 4	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Caracas	Jan. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Dona Maria	Jan. 4	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Altai	Jan. 4	Jamaica	24 State St.
Louisiana	Jan. 4	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Fulda	Jan. 4	Naples	2 Bowling Gr.
Hogarth	Jan. 4	Pern'buco	19 Whitehall St.
Asiatic Prince	Jan. 4	Pern'buco	2 Stone St.
Barden Tower	Jan. 4	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Viceroy	Jan. 4	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Seminole	Jan. 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25. Arrived.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Wakefield, (Br.,) Wale, Girgento Nov. 19, via Gibraltar, with mdse to Phelps Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Henry Dumois, (Norw.,) Horgen, Port Maria Dec. 13, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Endeavour, (Br.,) Thompson, Buenos Ayres Nov. 18, via Rio Janeiro 30th, with mdse and 1 passenger to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Vigilancia, McIntosh, Vera Cruz Dec. 11, via Havana 21st, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston and Key West, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool Dec. 14, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 12:27 P. M.

SS Pawnee, Staples, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., south, light air, dense fog.

Sailed.

SS Black Heath, for Algoa Bay and Port Natal; Alma, for Havre, via Baltimore; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Richmond; Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Paris, for Southampton; Albert Dumois, for Port Limon; Friesland, for Antwerp; Alamo, for Galveston; Tordenskjold, for Montego Bay, Black River, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

Frying Pan Shoals Light Vessel, North Carolina.—Notice is hereby given that Light Vessel No. 53 parted her moorings on the night of Dec. 19. She was replaced on her station, about 2¼ miles to the southward of the outer 18-foot spot of Frying Pan Shoals, making off from Cape Fear, seacoast of North Carolina, on the 22d of December. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1895," Page 100, No. 555, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1894," Page 7.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassewitz, from Stettin for New-York, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Kohlenbeck, from New-York for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New-York Dec. 17 for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Lizard at 4:55 A. M. to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco.

FRIDAY.—At 9 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Kaffir Prince.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for Brazil direct, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio, and Santos, (letters for Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Maracaibo, and Puerto Cabello, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Costa Rica, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpan, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SUNDAY.—At 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing Monday and Thursday from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, specially addressed only, per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *4 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia and New-Zealand, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 4 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM | †Kai'r W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM
**Norm'nia, Jan. 8, 11 AM | F. B'm'rck, Jan. 26, 11 AM
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrich

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 3 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
822 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. BUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
38 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

ManhattanTrustCompany.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.
John I. Waterbury, President.
John Keap, Vice-Pres. Amos T. French 2d V. Pres.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.

Directors, 1895.

August Belmont, John Kean,
H. W. Cannon, John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross, John G. Moore,
E. D. Randolph, Jas. A. Scrymser,
John R. Ford, James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French, Samuel Thomas,
John N. Griswold, Edward Tuck,
W. Bayard Hamilton, John I. Waterbury,
W. Pierson Hamilton, R. T. Wilson.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC Reorganization.

The undersigned Committee announces the deposit of very considerable amounts of the securities embraced in its proposed reorganization. The First Mortgage bondholders of the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, AS WELL AS THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., are invited to deposit their holdings prior to December 31st, 1895, **so as not to become subject to the penalties which the committee will impose.**

The MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK and THE OLD COLONY TRUST CO. of BOSTON will receive deposits of the securities included in the Plan of Reorganization, and cash overdue coupons on First Mortgage Bonds, issuing for both bonds and shares negotiable certificates. Upon past due coupons cashed by the committee, certificates representing compound interest will be given, payable when allowed by the Court.

The Committee has issued a circular letter more fully explaining the purposes of the proposed reorganization and its advantages to security holders, which may be had upon application to the offices of

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
TRACEY P. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

New-York, December 10th, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

ST. JOSEPH and GRAND ISLAND

RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a decree of foreclosure has been granted under which the road is to be sold at an early date. Bonds may be deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, or the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY** of Boston, on the conditions of the Committee's previous advertisement up to and including December 31st, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on such terms as the Committee may impose.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR FIRST MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned Committee named in the Bondholders' Agreement, dated April 12, 1894, that pursuant to the terms of that agreement, a general meeting of the holders of the certificates of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company for deposited first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company, will be held at the office of Edward W. Sheldon, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York, on Monday, the 30th day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) To consider a proposition to sell all the bonds and coupons deposited with said Guaranty and Indemnity Company; (2) to consider the advisability of abandoning the plan of reorganization dated October 31st, 1894, and heretofore submitted to and adopted by said certificate holders; (3) to take such action as may be necessary or proper to carry out any resolutions adopted at such meeting, and (4) to act upon any matter that may be brought before such meeting.

Dated December 18th, 1895.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, } Committee.
FRANCIS SMITH,

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bonds of the OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.

The committee formed for your protection, believing that your interests are not akin to the interests of the other security holders of the railroad, is engaged in the formation of a plan for your protection, and later will publicly ask for your co-operation.

WILLIAM A. READ,
THOMAS DENNY,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD CO.
Six Per Cent. Equipment Bonds.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot, under the terms of the mortgage:

1, 2, 8, 13, 17, 21, 23, 59, 70, 75, 90, 131, 158, 164, 168, 172, 202, 214, 234, 265, 274, 284, 418, 451, 490.

These bonds are payable, with accrued interest, on Jan. 1, 1896, at the office of the company.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the sinking fund $138,029.82 of the FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., at the price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1, 1896, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.

The FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., TRUSTEE
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.

Financial.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Sinking Fund

Six Per Cent.

Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that, in accordance with Articles Eleven and Twelve of the General First Mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1881, to the Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, that First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Coupon Bonds of said Railroad Company, numbered as follows, have been designated by lot this day for redemption, and will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of this Company at par, with ten per cent. added to the principal at the next payment of semi-annual interest on said bonds, January 1, 1896, viz.:

364	3401	9069	14863	29404	36078	46835
427	3402	9086	15139	29499	36858	47077
487	3406	9382	15159	29935	37512	47084
507	3553	9432	15454	30092	37703	47089
559	3839	10001	15523	30198	37720	47916
582	4010	10069	15542	30213	37880	48138
604	4172	10074	15599	30509	37906	48248
603	4192	10160	16042	30884	37983	48447
646	4823	10162	16085	30981	38451	48503
670	4444	10210	16095	31187	38615	48547
679	4495	10239	16189	31195	38969	48772
821	4640	10514	16170	31184	38970	48909
897	4739	10801	16329	31185	39057	49156
945	4976	10759	16359	31263	39421	49182
1004	5022	10873	16519	31299	39598	49187
1086	5040	10937	16581	31485	39788	49282
1183	5075	11060	16657	31499	41644	49376
1205	5117	11159	16723	31589	41694	49610
1230	5323	11183	16726	31865	41838	49926
1302	5640	11210	17095	32308	42206	49938
1353	5767	11347	17110	32382	42531	49974
1411	5905	11358	17111	32606	42587	50053
1423	5911	11409	17246	32745	42905	50179
1434	5942	11562	17315	33112	43283	50185
1541	6084	11602	17785	33188	43288	50904
1616	6211	12068	17825	33553	43304	50943
1630	6333	12165	17840	33567	43272	51351
1685	6730	12172	18058	33611	43583	51353
1714	6793	12248	18311	33662	45620	51417
1812	6924	12390	18345	33697	43750	51735
1972	7036	12424	18542	34427	43760	51779
2082	7055	12748	18686	34440	44095	51814
2364	7215	12792	18801	34446	44118	51860
2367	7269	13174	19383	34622	44155	51870
2396	7353	13529	19415	34857	44586	52110
2625	7419	13658	20350	34794	44730	52134
2636	7439	13667	20512	35084	44758	52237
2659	7640	13725	20549	35202	44899	52421
2795	7655	14033	20603	35323	45049	52567
2796	7660	14075	20617	35378	45141	52668
2820	7745	14100	20944	35386	45173	52681
2934	8191	14251	21306	35472	45293	52926
2954	8226	14289	21433	35498	45294	52987
3088	8302	14327	28783	35693	45456	53022
3185	8440	14527	28899	36343	45686	53228
3205	8536	14712	29077	36389	46628	53271
3236	8675	14828	29315	36430	46710	53371
3301	9035	14843	29359			

All further interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due January 1, 1896, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New-York, November 15, 1895.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Three Hundred and Thirty-three Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEO. F. ROBBINS,
with Central Trust Co. of New-York.
A. H. KENT,
of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest on bonds of its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,200,000, dated the 23 day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,680, dated the 23 day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities, which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 16th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, and from then to the 3d day of December, and from then to the 27th day of December, all in the year 1895, and all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1896, at the same hour and place.

Dated November 24, 1895.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

Cleveland & Canton R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS

All holders of these bonds are advised that this committee is FULLY protecting their interests, and those who have not already assented to the agreement are again urged to do so by depositing their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company.

AUSTIN CORBIN, 196 Broadway,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., 2 Wall Street,
HENRY L. THORNELL, 45 Broadway. } Committee.

PAYMENT of DEBENTURES

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING CO.,

Middletown, Conn., will pay at its office, January 1, the Debentures of

Series 23, $97,000, Due January 1, 1896.
Also prepay
Series 32-34, $195,000, Due July 1, 1896.

Central Park, N. & E. River 1st 7s, due 1902.
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. R. R. 1st 6s 1910.

FOR SALE BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

NO. 5 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

IT STANDS TO REASON

that a thinking class of readers such as those who patronize THE NEW-YORK TIMES are the very ones whom persons having Real Estate to sell would want to reach.

Investors, Operators, Speculators—

all these read the paper because nowhere else can they get as thorough, accurate, and definite information of what is doing. The newspaper that is read in this way is the best for advertisers.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESSER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
THURSDAY, Dec. 26th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

$29,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st 6s, 1896.
$4,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st 6s, 1897.
$36,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st 6s, 1898.
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st 6s, 1899.
$5,000 Washington Water Power Co. of Spokane 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$2,000 Spokane Cable R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$3,000 Edison Electric Ill. Co. of Spokane Falls, 1st Con. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Guar., 1926.
$1,000 Spokane Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Guar., Bd., 1911.
2 shs. Washington Water Power Co. of Spokane Falls.
(By order of Trustees.)
83 shs. Laflin Rand Powder Co.
(By order of Administratrix.)
$40,000 South Carolina Ry. Co. Purchase money 6 p. c. Mtge. Income Bds., 1931.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co. (Hypd.)
10 shs. Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd.
150 shs. Buffalo County Nat'l Bank of Kearney, Neb.
$10,000 Sloss Iron and Steel Co. Gen'l Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., April, 1936, Coups.
$2,000 Sloss Iron and Steel Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Feb'y, 1896, Coups.
35 shs. Standard Oil Trust Co.
100 shares Brooklyn and New-York Ferry Co.
10 shares Union Trust Co.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
644 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, December 20, 1895.

89th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 or under, and at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the excess of $500 and not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst. Payable on and after the third Monday in January next.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
341 and 343 BOWERY.

The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1895, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000 in all, at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 20th, 1896.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1st, 1896.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WILLIAM F. PATTERSON, Asst. Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
74 and 76 Wall Street.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings bank law, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1895, as follows:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1896.

WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1895.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
71ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after JAN. 20 on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending Dec. 31, 1895, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank.

Money deposited on or before JAN. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS STREET.

95th Semi-Annual Dividend.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1895.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after Jan. 10, 1896.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 7 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1895, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 20, 1896.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1896, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1896.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending December 31, 1895, at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 20, 1896. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

W. H. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000. THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 16th or any time later. CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Dividends.

METROPOLITAN TRACTION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
NOTICE.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. PER SHARE is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, Dec. 30, 1895, when the transfer books shall be closed for purposes of the dividend.

The transfer books will reopen Jan. 16, 1896.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 23, 1895.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 19th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Saturday, the first day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 3rd day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

Tennessee Bonds.

The interest maturing January 1 on $13,633,500 8 Per Cent. bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid at our banking house, 16 and 18 Wall Street; or by the Treasurer of the State, at Nashville, on DECEMBER 27, WITHOUT REBATE.

LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, State of Tennessee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1895.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,
234 Fifth Av.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. from net earnings on the capital stock of this Company, payable Jan. 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record of Dec. 20th, 1895. Transfer books will close Dec. 20th, at 3 P. M., and re-open Jan. 2, 1896.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on that day. The transfer books will be closed on the 31st of December, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th day of January next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
December 19th, 1895.

EIGHTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Grand Central Depot, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, December 31st, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Monday, February 3d next.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 19, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 2d, 1896.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common stock will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,
Dividend No. 22,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1895.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable Jan. 2, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books to be closed from Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 P. M., until Jan. 2, 1896, at 9 A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1895.

SIXTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after Thursday, Jan. 2, 1896. The transfer books will be closed from 12 M., Saturday, Dec. 21, 1895, until the morning of January 2, 1896.

CHAS. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
Dec. 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the three months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

THE DENVER CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of One Per Cent. (1 per cent.) payable at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Transfer Agents, 24 Exchange Place, New-York, on Jan. 2, 1896, to stockholders of record Dec. 22, 1895. The transfer books of the company will be closed from Dec. 23, 1895, to Jan. 3, 1896, inclusive.

F. W. HERBERT, Secretary.
Denver, Col., Dec. 14, 1895.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 20th, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

SIXTY-FIRST CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 4 Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.
92D DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent. free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 19, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable January 2, 1896.

Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK.
December 24, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE MECHANICAL RUBBER COMPANY,
13 Park Row, New-York, Dec. 20, 1895.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this company will be paid upon presentation, on and after that date, at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, N. Y.

AUGUST BELMONT, Treasurer.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.

Eighty-fifth consecutive semi-annual dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after January 2, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed from December 21 to January 2 inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, December 21st, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after January 2d, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Thursday, 2d January proximo.

Transfer books closed until January 3, 1896.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 17, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 6th, 1896. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 17, 1895.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after January 2, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

E. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Dividends.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, December 20, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 2, 1896, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1896. D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons maturing Jan. 1st, 1896, will be paid at the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall St.

RICH. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

HOLLAND TRUST COMPANY.
ANNUAL ELECTION.

The Annual Election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election of Holland Trust Company will be held at its office, No. 99 Cedar Street, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, January 8th, 1896. Polls will be open between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

Transfer books will be closed from January 1st to January 8th, 1896, inclusive.

JAMES B. VAN WOERT, Secretary.

COLUMBIA BANK,
5th Av. and 42d Street.
New-York, Dec. 18th, 1895.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 88 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

HAMILTON BANK
OF NEW-YORK CITY.
New-York, December 18th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, January 8th, 1896, between the hours of two and three P. M.

EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 19, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual meeting of Stockholders of this bank, for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.

L. H. HOLLOWAY, Asst. Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall Street,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMbers of the Good Samaritan Dispensary will be held at the Dispensary Building, corner of Broome and Essex Streets, this city, on Monday, January 20, 1896, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
WM. W. LADD, Jr., Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-Y

CHANGES IN FIFTY YEARS

How the Eastern District of Brooklyn Has Advanced.

REV. DR. WELLS'S LONG PASTORATE

Went to the South Third Street Church in 1850—Christmas Was More Devout and Less Elaborate Then.

The Rev. J. D. Wells, pastor of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, E. D., celebrated his forty-fifth Christmas in Brooklyn yesterday. A number of friends and parishioners of his church called to congratulate him on the event. It was at Christmas, 1850, that Dr. Wells began his pastorate in an humble structure, ministering to a scattered settlement as difficult of approach as Yaphank is to-day from New-York.

Turning over in his mind the changes yesterday afternoon, Dr. Wells treated his friends to some reminiscences of Christmas in the olden times.

"It is incredible," said Dr. Wells, leaning over the arm of his chair, "to any one unacquainted with early American life, to imagine the rapid advance in custom and population that this section of Brooklyn has made in one generation. The celebration of Christmas then was very different from what it is to-day. There was one well then which supplied a dozen families with drinking water. The water was raised by a windlass in an old oaken bucket, and the cheerful domestic, who was then almost a member of the family group, sung as she carried home the water for the family dinner.

"One of the oldest of my neighbors was Father Sylvester Malone, who ministered to a group of Irish settlers in a little church quite as unpretentious as my own. The Christmas mail was not then delivered with the punctuality of to-day, and it was not so bulky as in later days when people became accustomed to giving and receiving presents. There were no costly gifts, either; people hung up their stockings as they do now, into which their friends invariably dropped nuts, candies, or some similar token of remembrance.

"There was no gas, either, and the family dwelling was principally lighted by wax candles. The children danced by the Yule log fire, and everybody was happy. There were no Christmas-tree associations in those days, and no apparent necessity for the rich to patronize the poor, who were not by any means so numerous, and were seemingly much more independent than now.

"Indeed, one of the most remarkable contrasts that now occur to me is that in 1850 it would be impossible to give an entertainment such as is celebrated by the Ladies' Christmas Tree Association this morning at the Empire Theatre, on Bedford Avenue, to 2,000 poor children. Such a number of poor children could not then be gathered together.

"It also occurs to me, in connection with this change, that no such institution as the Salvation Army, for example, which exercises a beneficent influence among the poor at Christmas, could exist in those days. It is to the credit of the benevolent rich that they have founded religious and charitable associations in order to make the poor happy at Christmas. Few, if any, of these societies were in existence fifty years ago.

"Another innovation that was unknown in those days is the Christmas toy. It is remarkable to what extent Christmas toys are now manufactured, and how extensive an industry in this line our more complex civilization has created. They are now manufactured in all conceivable forms, and the hobby horse is being duplicated by miniature railway trains and toy express wagons. These were entirely unknown in olden times. The custom, too, of paying calls which was then in vogue has now almost disappeared at Christmas and New Year's. This practice, it seems to me, had not a bad influence upon our social life. It tended to bring people together and to make them acquainted with each other's wants.

"One thing, however, in which there seems to be no change is the fervent piety of the people. My church was organized in April, 1844, with only 27 members. Now it has a membership of 419. The Sunday school has an attendance of 500 children, and the mission has 200 members. All those celebrate Christmas just as devoutly as of old, and while our church service has not departed from the primitive simplicity of former days. Whatever people may say to the contrary, Christianity has as much hold upon the lives of the people as it ever had."

Dr. Wells will soon celebrate his eightieth birthday. He is one of the most respected clergymen in Brooklyn, and is as vigorous and hearty as was his old friend Henry Ward Beecher when he returned from his last visit to England.

OLD SIMON FRASER'S WATCH

Found in an Old House, It Recalls a Most Picturesque Scoundrel.

From The London Standard.

That interesting personage, Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, will always be a romantic figure in the history of the eighteenth century; but it is odd, indeed, to find him still causing speculation a century and a half after his head fell on Tower Hill.

There is nothing in fiction which fact has not paralleled, and the discovery of what is conjectured to have been his watch, hidden in a chimney of an old house just demolished in Newton Street, Holborn, is a triumph for the novelists who have so often enriched their heroes with forgotten hoards imbedded in soot.

In a day of register stoves and narrow flues it would be difficult to secrete anything in a chimney but, as we know, all manner of valuable things from Charles II. downward have been concealed in the capacious chimneys which our forefathers, with their generous ideas of space, so much loved.

That the eighteenth-century silver watch, with seals attached, which has been found in the ramshackle old house off Holborn, was ever actually worn by Simon Fraser is incapable of absolute proof. It may have belonged to some subordinate member of the clan, but in the buck's head, the crest of the house of Lovat, and there is reason to believe that the Newton Street houses which have just been pulled down were a resort of persons who were wanted by the civil arm.

The twelfth Lord Lovat was very often in that position in the course of his long and checkered life, and if he did not himself hide his watch, it may, ingenious antiquaries suggest, have been placed in its concealment by a thief who stole it from him, or by some other member of his family who was in conflict with the constituted authorities. However that may be, it is perfectly possible that the relic may have been worn by Simon Fraser at some period of his treacherous and deceitful but eminently picturesque life.

Never was there a more complete realization of "Mr. Facing-both-ways." A Hanoverian in the 1715 rebellion, he was, not long after, found coquetting with Jacobitism; and when the 1745 rebellion came he sold his support to the Young Chevalier for the promise of a Dukedom. But Lovat was not the man to commit himself irrevocably until he knew, or thought he knew, which way the cat was going to jump. After Prestonpans, it looked as though he would really get his Dukedom, and he began to arouse the clan; but when the retreat commenced there was no more devoted Hanoverian in King George's dominions than Simon Fraser. It was too late, however, for him to turn his coat once more with success, and the end of Lovat was Tower Hill and an epigram. "We shall not all meet again in the same place; I am sure of that," said the "old fox" to the Lord High Steward at the end of his trial.

One of those men of whom neither side could feel proud, since his only settled conviction seems to have been the importance of preserving the worldly prosperity of Simon Fraser, he was yet an exceedingly adroit and capable person. Twice a bigamist, several times a traitor, shrewdly suspected of having taken Holy Orders and broken his vows—indeed, a thorough-paced scoundrel—he yet had the courage and the self-respect to die like a gentleman, and scholarship enough to quote Horace and Ovid on the scaffold.

Convention of Hebrew Anarchists.

The Hebrew Anarchists began a National convention yesterday on the top floor of the American Star Hotel, at 165 East Broadway. It is against the principles of Anarchists to have any President or officers. So occasionally all the delegates talked at the same time. The object of the convention was to devise ways and means for making propaganda of Anarchist principles, and to help along their monthly paper, Die Freie Gesellschaft—the Free Society. There were delegates from Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, New-Haven, New-York, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, and other places, about 100 in all.

CHRISTMAS AT STATE PRISON

CONCERTS GIVEN BY THE INMATES IN EACH OF THE CHAPELS.

Chicken Breakfasts and Privileges of Making Noise for the Inmates—Pardon Makes One Man Happy.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 25.—The convicts in Sing Sing Prison had as merry a Christmas as possible under the circumstances. To begin with, the 1,331 convicts were given a breakfast of friccaseed chicken, which consumed 1,900 pounds, and with this were provided bread and potatoes, and when they were marched to their cells they took a quantity of lemon crackers and apples and each convict was given two cigars, to supply which took fifty boxes.

A couple of hundred of the convicts received "Christmas boxes" from relatives. They were allowed to take them to their cells and discuss at their leisure the contents, which comprised roast turkey, chickens, canned fruits, grapes, jellies, &c., which must have proved great treats to the recipients.

The most supremely happy man yesterday was George Nisbett, the young man who went to the Kenmore Hotel in Albany several years ago, and presented a $75,000 forged check in liquidation of his board bill, expecting to receive the change. He received a full pardon, this morning, and was allowed to go out and enjoy his Christmas as he chose. He came to the prison in February, 1893, for five years, for forgery. By the pardon he saves ten months of his term.

Sister N. Xavier, the head of the Convent of Mercy at Eighty-first Street and Madison Avenue, New-York, sent a large box of delicacies for the inmates of the prison hospital, and they were so disposed of.

The Warden gave the convicts the privilege of singing and hallooing as much as they chose between the hours of 3 and 5 this afternoon, of which privilege they took full advantage.

Nearly all the forenoon was taken up in listening to two concerts, which went on at the same time—one in the Portestant chapel and the other in the Roman Catholic chapel. Stages had been erected and decorated with evergreens, and the men fully enjoyed the treat.

In the Protestant Chapel during the programme four tranparencies were exhibited. One had on it, "Merry Christmas," another "Roll on, 1896, 1897, 1898," which were warmly cheered. There was shown one with the words, "What's the matter with the Warden?" followed by another saying, "He's all right," and the hall rang with applause, which testified their warm feeling for the generous and kind-hearted Warden Sage, who was present with his family and a number of invited friends.

There were also some visitors present from the village, who greatly enjoyed the programme. The programme as carried out in the Protestant chapel was as follows, the performers' names being only given by initials, for obvious reasons:

Selection, "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," (Strauss) ..... Orchestra
Anthem, "Serve the Lord with Gladness" ..... Choir and orchestra
Song, "Sailor Jack" ..... T. H.
Song, "Sweethearts Long Ago" ..... W. H.
Violin duet, "When the Flowers Have Gone to Sleep," "The Mocking Bird" ..... J. M. and F. C.
Double quartet, "Anchored" ..... H. F.
Overture, "Caliph of Bagdad," (Boieldieu) ..... Orchestra
Bass songs, "The Bell of Life," "The Bexton" ..... W. S. B.
Song, "Vows at the Altar" ..... E. E.
Bass songs, "It Was Not to Be," "Rocked in the Cradle" ..... W. D. L.
Song, "I Will Come Back to You" ..... H. F.
Song, "Volunteer Organist" ..... F. M.
Double quartet, "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming" ..... L.
Double turn, "The Man That Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo," comic speeches, and "Woman's the Cause of It All" ..... J. P. and J. K.
Violin solo ..... J. M.
Song, "The Song that Reached My Heart" ..... W. H.
Galop, "Hurricane," (Boyer) ..... Orchestra
Song, "Beauty's Eyes" ..... H. F. B.
Song, "The Old Maple Tree" ..... E. E.
Comic song, "Pat Malone Forgot that He was Dead" ..... S. M.
Comic song, "Jersey Sam" ..... J. W.
Solo and quartet, "The Old-Fashioned Homestead" ..... W. S. B.
March, "Remembrance of Loraine," (Witzman) ..... Orchestra
Double quartet, "Moonlight on the Lake" ..... L.
Soprano solo, "I Loved You Better Than You Knew" ..... H. F.
Finale, "God Be With You" ..... Choir and orchestra

The programme in the Catholic Chapel was as follows:

Song, "Gathering Roses" ..... I. G.
Comic song, "Jersey Sam" ..... S.
Song, "She Never Came Back" ..... S.
Song, "Waterbury Watch" ..... J. P. and J. K.
Comic song, "Commutation Bill" ..... J. R.
Bass song, "Christmas Dinner" ..... R. D.
Song, "Letter from Ireland" ..... J. H.
Quartet, "One Year Ago" ..... D., B., C. W.
Double turn, "The Man that Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo," comic speeches, and "Woman's the Cause of it All" ..... J. P. and J. K.
Comic songs, "Couplets" ..... W.
Song, "Clancy's Quartet" ..... J. G.
Comic song, "Maloney's Wedding" ..... J. G.
Song, "The Cruel Hiss" ..... W. C.
Comic song, "Tipperary Christening" ..... J. H.
Autoharp trio, selections ..... P., K., M.
Song, "Old and Shall Be Free" ..... J. G.
Song, "Old Familiar Faces" ..... J. R.
Bass song, "One Single Word" ..... R. D.
Comic song, "I Haven't Had a Day's Luck Since" ..... H.
Soprano solo, "What Could the Poor Girl Do" ..... W. C.
Baritone solo, "Don't Tell Mother" ..... G. B.
Song, "Barney Backed" ..... J. G.
Quartet, "Old Oaken Bucket" ..... D., B., C. W.
Song, "While the Dance Goes On" ..... J. R.
Bass solo, "The Lone Grave" ..... R. D.
Comic song, "The Shoemaker" ..... H.
Soprano solo, "I Loved You Better Than You Knew" ..... H. F.
Song, with banjo and guitar accompaniment ..... B. and B.
Song, "The Song That Reached My Heart" ..... W. H.
Song, "Beauty's Eyes" ..... H. F. B.
Song, "The Old Maple Tree" ..... E. E.
Song, "When You Come to Think" ..... J. W.
Song, "But There Are Others" ..... J. G.
Song, "I'm the Father of a Little Coon" ..... W.
Quartet, "Sweet and Low" ..... D., A., J., O.
Song, "Ehren on the Rhine" ..... H. F. B.
Bass solo, "The Bell of Life" ..... W. S. B.

LOOKED AFTER THE TOMBS.

Mr. Wright Sees that the Prisoners Have a Christmas Dinner.

Despite the fact that they are deprived of their liberty, the prisoners confined in the Tombs prison yesterday enjoyed themselves better, perhaps, than they would had they been free.

Commissioner Robert J. Wright, who will, after Jan. 1, be in charge of the Department of Correction, visited the prison early yesterday morning to see that all of the unfortunates were well cared for. Under his supervision, there was served to the 523 prisoners now confined there 500 pounds of turkey and 300 pounds of chicken. There were cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes, and celery.

A number of the prisoners, sixty-eight of whom are women, attended mass in the chapel this morning and listened to Father Conniff, the celebrant. There was in the afternoon an Episcopal Christmas service, with a concert under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Lindsay.

Turkey and Pie at Ludlow Street Jail.

The Federal and county prisoners in Ludlow Street Jail, numbering sixty men and one woman, were well provided with a Christmas dinner yesterday. Sheriff Tamsen was at the jail early, and his conference with Warden Roe and Head Keeper Finn resulted in the purchase of 138 pounds of turkey and chicken and forty mince pies.

Each prisoner was also presented with half a dozen oranges by the Rev. William S. Lindsay, chaplain of the county jail, who conducted a religious service during the afternoon. Mr. Lindsay was assisted by his wife and the Elmore sisters.

Matthew Arnold in Paris.

From The National Review.

During his visit to Paris he made the acquaintance of several distinguished French men of letters, notably, among these, of Sainte-Beuve. Les beaux esprits se rencontrent; and the French critic admired the English poet almost as much as the English poet admired the French critic. We see what ensued in the following passage in a letter to his "dearest Mother:"

"What Sainte-Beuve says of me is charmingly said. I value his praise both in itself, and because it carries one's name through the literary circles of Europe in a way that no English praise can carry it." And then he adds, with perfect truth: "Apart from that, to any one but a glutton of praise, the whole value of it lies in the mode in which it is administered; and this is administered by the first of living critics, and with a delicacy for which one would look in vain here."

BROOKLYN BACK IN 1837

Recollections of Thomas E. Boone, Who Is a Policeman.

HIS SEVENTY-FOURTH CHRISTMAS

Meetings of the Old Board of Aldermen—A Fight Over $50 for Pumps—The City Fifty Years Ago.

Thomas E. Boone celebrated his seventy-fourth Christmas at his home in Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, in a quiet way yesterday. He is a policeman, and has been attached to the Brooklyn Police Department for thirty-five years. During all that time he has never had a charge preferred against him. His record is clean.

Patrolman Boone is a very intelligent and well-read man, and is one of the oldest and leading members of the Centennial Baptist Church, in Adelphi Street. He is attached to the Central Office police squad.

His special duty for a dozen years has been at Police Headquarters, where he looks out for the Superintendent's office at night time. During the present week he is on duty from midnight until 8 o'clock in the morning. His blue coat has upon its sleeves seven light-blue stripes, each stripe denoting five years of faithful service to the city.

The old policeman is passionately fond of children, and nothing gives him more pleasure than to be among his grandchildren. In conversation with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, yesterday, Mr. Boone told a very interesting story of Brooklyn as it was over fifty years ago.

"I was married," he said, "in a little frame house at 244 Fulton Street, which was then just about opposite what is now Tillary Street."

"How far back can you recall the old Brooklyn?" asked the reporter.

Mr. Boone took off his glasses, closed his eyes, and thought for a few seconds and then adjusting his glasses said:

"I can go back to 1837, for it was in that year, I remember a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, when a big fight took place over the appropriation of $50 for wells and pumps."

Mr. Boone laughed when he saw this, and remarked:

"They don't fight much nowadays over the appropriation of $50, do they?

"Well," said Mr. Boone, "in 1837 the old St. Ann's Cemetery was situated on Fulton Street, a little this side of where Clark Street comes in, and if I am not mistaken there were very few houses between there and the present site of the City Hall. The cemetery at that time, you might say was on the outskirts of the city, but the burying ground was removed years ago, and the bodies were buried in the new cemetery on Park Avenue, Fourth Avenue, and Flatbush Avenue, which by the steady march of improvement had to be given up years ago."

"There were no race tracks in those days?" the reporter remarked.

"Yes, there was," said Mr. Boone. "There was what was called the mile track, which extended from about where Adams Street now is to Hudson Avenue, which in those days was known as Jackson Street. The first time I ever saw a race, the prize being a bridle. It was a great day, and many people were present to witness the race. As far back as 1837 the City of Brooklyn was thickly populated in the vicinity of Sands and Fulton Streets."

"Were there any houses in the vicinity of the present City Hall?"

"There were a very few. There was a cottage where the present Municipal Building is situated, and this was more of a clubhouse. It was frequented by politicians. Where the Court House now stands was the famous Military Garden, and back of that was Mme. Place's hotel, back of which was a large hall, where they had political gatherings.

"I remember in 1840 getting in a wagon and driving through the sand hills; there was a road through the sand hills, and this road is now called Smith Street. I went down this road quite a distance for a mess of clams. They were good clams, too, but I would not want to eat any clams that were found at the foot of Smith Street now. The sand that was taken from these hills was used in filling up the Atlantic Dock.

"In those days we had Winters. No queer Christmas like this, but plenty of snow. How the young people used to enjoy themselves taking sleigh rides behind six, eight, and ten horses, down to John I. Snedeker's. Yes, indeed, we had great sleigh rides in those days, and Christmas was a big holiday."

Mr. Boone and the reporter then had a conversation regarding the many miles of streets in Brooklyn that are at present occupied by the surface and the elevated railroads. He said:

"Why, we thought we had great means of transportation in 1837, when the old stage coaches used to carry us to Bedford, or the other places along the old Fulton Turnpike. Myrtle Avenue was cut through to Canton Street then, but it was only a dirt road, and beyond Canton Street was Fort Greene and farms.

"When I look back it makes me think I'm getting old, for I have seen Brooklyn spread out in all directions. Just look at the wards as they now are," and then he laughed heartily.

"In those days we had seven wards, and the old Seventh Ward ran from Canton Street well out to the end of Brooklyn."

Mr. Boone's recollection of the meetings of the old Boards of Aldermen is very vivid, and he can recall even the motions that were made by certain Aldermen, and the debates that followed.

"It was interesting in those days to attend the meetings of the Common Council," he said, "but I guess the meetings of the present Board of Aldermen are not half as interesting."

CHRISTMAS DINNER ON THE STAGE

Banquet Served to "An Artist's Model" Company at the Broadway.

The Christmas dinner given by George Musgrove, the Australian manager, to the members of "An Artist's Model" company yesterday afternoon was one of the pleasantest affairs of the kind ever known in this city.

At the close of the matinée performance at the Broadway Theatre, the stage was converted into a banquet hall by the caterers, and the entire English company sat down to a substantial Christmas dinner.

Manager T. Henry French provided violets and other flowers, and Al Hayman, who, with Charles Frohman, manages the company during its American tour, made a very happy speech after justice had been fully done to the eatables and drinkables.

The English company expressed themselves as very much gratified with the entertainment furnished them by Mr. Musgrove, and last night they threw a dash into their performance which was clearly due to the excellent dinner of which they had just partaken.

The Lost Mine.

From Chambers's Journal.

The story of the "white cement" mine is a curious one. One day a gold seeker named White came into Horse-Head Gulch, California, from Northern New-Mexico, and took out of his pack a number of pieces of what looked like hard white clay glittering with specks of metal. Before night it was known in the camp that White's specimens showed 1,000 ounces to the ton. The excitement was intense. In the morning a party called on the owner of the specimens, and told him that he must pilot the men to his find. He should have the pick of the claims, and help to work it, but go he must, and on his refusal was warned that his life would not be worth shucks if he "stood off" the camp. Then he consented. The trail went down and across the Rockies. It led along rocky trails, up and down cañons, and across mountain crests. On the evening of the third day White said the miners were near to their journey's end. Every one lay down that night expecting to arise a millionaire. In the morning White was gone, and had left no trace. One-half of the party after incredible suffering, got back to life and civilization; and yet, despite their story, 100 men started back over their trail two days later.

Three years after, White reappeared in Salt Lake City with his cement specimens as before, incredibly rich, and again disappeared, and from that time to this has never been heard of. But men still wear out their lives in seeking this lost "white cement" mine.

HOG-GUESSING ON LONG ISLAND

RIVALRY BETWEEN HUNTINGTON AND COLD SPRING PEOPLE.

Residents of the Latter Place Did Not Reckon on Effects of Archer's Board—Much Money Wagered.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Dec. 25.—There was a hog-guessing match at Huntington Harbor the other day, and the village has not stopped discussing the interesting event yet. It is a long time since a real old-fashioned hog-guessing match has been held in these parts. There was a time when hog-guessing posters were thicker on the fences and rocks than the announcements of public auctions, but those days have changed. Since the building of a horse railroad from the village to the railroad station and the introduction of the telephone, Huntington has become of some importance to the outside world, and hog-guessing matches and corn-husking bees have given way to afternoon teas and similar society events.

That overweight porker, however, has awakened here a desire for the old times, with their homely ways of entertainment. It has also brushed the dust off a good many hog-guessing stories that had been laid away on memory's shelf by the old-timers in this picturesque Long Island village. There are veterans of the war here and veterans of the turf and veterans of several other things, but the veterans at guessing the weight of hogs have the floor at present, and the village barrooms have become the centres for the retelling of oft-told tales.

Archer's Hotel was the scene of the hog-guessing. The hog had been boarded by Archer three weeks before being carved. It was lucky for the guessers of this village that the hospitality of Archer's hostelry had time to affect that hog, or most of the money wagered on the hog's weight would have gone to Cold Spring, a neighboring and rival village. When the hog was delivered into the keeping of Archer, he rather thought that those who brought him there displayed a little too much familiarity with the weight of the pig, and he immediately made up his mind to fool some Cold Spring people.

The hog was of a very deceiving build. He looked to be at least of 1,000 pounds weight, but he wasn't. He would have been less than he was had it not been for Archer.

At least 500 perons were present when the guessing began. It was noticed that those who did not register and pay for their guesses knew more than any one else about the weight of hogs. There is always such an element at a hog-guessing. The guesses came thick and fast and for a time it looked as if extra help would have to be employed to take them down.

The Cold Spring people guessed with a confidence that startled the Huntingtonians. The Cold Springers not only bought liberally of guesses, but whenever a Huntington guesser questioned the ability of a Cold Spring guesser, there would be a roll of greenbacks waved under his nose and he would be called upon to back his assertion. The majority of them did bet, and before the hog was killed considerable money had been wagered.

The Cold Spring people made their bets on a basis that the hog would not weigh over 745 pounds, while the folks from here wagered that the porker would tip the scales at over 800 pounds. The Huntingtonians, however, did not bet a cent until they had held a consultation.

There were too many Cold Spring people shouting about the weight of the hog, and altogether too many of them who guessed his weight at about the same figure. The Huntington guessers did not want to be caught, so some bright individual suggested that they consult Archer, and no bets were made until after the consultation.

When the hog was put on the scales they indicated a weight of just 786 pounds. The announcement of the result told the Cold Spring people that they had been caught.

The porker was won by Charles O. Merrill and William Hudson, and the surplus money, amounting to $14, was distributed among the five who held the next nearest guesses. It took some time to settle the bets, but, judging from the expressions heard around Cold Spring, the next time they have a pig to dispose of at a guessing match in Huntington, they probably will not let Archer board him for a single day.

CIGARETTE SAVED HIS LIFE

AT LEAST SUCH IS THE STORY TOLD BY E. H. HUME.

He Says that When Seriously Sick with Diphtheria the Tobacco Rolled in Paper Brought Relief.

"Christmas Day," remarked a tall, athletic-looking man in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, "always excites in my mind emotions of the tenderest sympathy for the cigarette."

The remark was addressed to two friends while the speaker was engaged in rolling a cigarette. The deft manner in which he manipulated the tobacco and paper proved him an expert, and though it was difficult to see how any sentiment could be connected with the little "poison sticks," as they are termed by the Anti-Cigarette League, the expression on the man's face betokened a feeling of genuine regard for the carefully rounded object he proceeded to light.

Tall and straight, with a countenance bronzed to almost an ebon hue, a keen black eye, and an alert, quick step, one would have picked out the speaker for a military man, and so he proved to be. To an inquisitive bystander he gave his name as E. H. Hume. He said he was from England, but claimed New-York as his home.

"It was just six years ago," he said, "that I was with the English Army in Upper Burmah, and a week before Christmas I found myself taken down with black diphtheria. There had been an epidemic of the disease in the town and vicinity, and I, always susceptible to contagious diseases, was one of the first in the regiment to take it. Every day I grew worse, until the surgeon finally gave up all hope and told me that I could not live twelve hours longer. My comrades came to give me good-bye, and a few of my intimate friends, fellows from my own home, staid with me to tell the folks how I had passed my last hours on earth.

"My throat had become so swollen that I was in great pain, and the phlegm had collected to such an extent that I could not speak. Breathing had become all but impossible.

"I knew that I had but a short time to live, and as a last request asked for a cigarette.

"It seemed to be the only thing on earth that I wanted. The surgeon refused to give me one, but a young Irishman who knew how fond I was of smoking took one from his pocket, saying that it could not possibly hurt me, as I was already dying.

"He held the cigarette to my lips and I inhaled a lot of smoke, which I thought would choke me. Instead of that the smoke poured out and brought with it the whole mass of phlegm which for a week the surgeon had tried his best to remove. The cigarette was the only thing, possibly, that would have served the purpose. In four days I was on my feet, a well man, and I have never had a day's sickness since."

The speaker added that he had now become so saturated with nicotine that he considered himself impervious to disease.

The French Institute.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The institute has 229 members, besides 40 honorary members, (membres libres,) 32 foreign associates, and 248 correspondents. It has had no patron since 1870—"a city without King, which admits the sons of Kings," as Sully Prudhomme says. The meetings, held at first in the Louvre, now take place in the Palais Mazarin, which was given to the institute in 1805, and to which a new building was added under Louis Philippe. The library was partly derived from the old academies. It consists of more than 220,000 volumes, and is constantly increasing. The total number of academicians since 1795 has been 1,047. Many of these were of modest origin, and poor, and the story is told of Adanson, who, when he was elected at the age of fifty-eight to the Academy of Sciences, was obliged to say that he could not go to the public sitting as he had no shoes!

"No book would be more admirable nor more touching," says the Comte de Franqueville, "than that in which the history of most of these men was told. What mighty efforts, what heroic struggles, and what a wholesome lesson would be taught by the contrast between society of the nineteenth century, where the love of luxury, the thirst for comfort, and the habit of futility of mind make every day fresh progress, and that world of savants, among whom reign supreme the passion for work, the search for truth, the disdain of riches, the cult of intellectual things!"

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CHRISTMAS IN HOTELS

Houses Below Forty-second Street Practically Deserted.

GAYETY IN THE BIG UP-TOWN HOUSES

Men Who Spend the Holiday About the Taverns Preparing for a Restaurant Dinner—Luncheons with Few Eaters.

Christmas Day as a feast is not recognized with any special display in the hotels.

"It means little to us but loss of business," said a hotel clerk yesterday, "for all who have homes that are accessible leave the hotels and move into their own family circles. New-York at Christmas time has no special attractions, nor is its climate at the Yuletide season of so genial a character as to draw any distinct class to our large houses."

"I think," said the manager of a Broadway hotel, who is of an observant turn of mind, "that this Christmas season is quite interesting to the hotel men. It brings out types of our human kind that at other times of the year are rarely noticed.

"There is a large class of homeless men in this city that do not know what to do with themselves in a holiday time such as this. They are workers, many of them well-to-do workers. They live in flats, in boarding houses, or in apartments. They have friends in the city, but none of them is sufficiently intimate to warrant an intrusion into the special Christmas family circle. Well, what can these fellows do?"

"Why," answering his own question, "they flock to the hotels. They move from one to the other, selecting those that are brightest and cheeriest and the most homelike. They roam about the spacious bars and smoking rooms, looking at the pictures and ordering expensive drinks. Come into our own bar and I will show you what I mean."

The reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES followed his guide into the handsome barrooms of one of the largest hotels in Broadway. It was between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

At first sight the place seemed almost empty. On closer inspection, however, a few solitary individuals were noticed sitting at the little dark tables in the corners and against the walls. In no instance were there two together. They were all partaking of long and lonely drinks.

"These fellows," explained the guide, "are mostly foreigners. They are English, French, Russian—very few are New-Yorkers. They will sit here two or three hours and drink Scotch whisky and brandy until they feel jolly enough to go out and face the ordeal of a solitary Christmas dinner in a restaurant. And a Christmas dinner alone in a restaurant is a serious thing you know."

A tall man wearing a long frock coat and silk hat entered the barroom at this point, and, having exchanged greetings with the hotel manager, took a seat at an unoccupied table in a far corner. He ordered a quart of champagne.

"That man spends every Christmas Day in that corner," said the manager. "For seven years I have known him to come here and spend the greater part of Christmas Day at that table. He will drink from one to three bottles of wine and then go home. Even three years ago, when Christmas Day fell on a Sunday, he was here. There were no blue laws then."

With the exception of this large and interesting class, among whom were some very curious individuals, the hotels below Forty-second Street yesterday afternoon were almost deserted. A few "gangs" of young fellows visited the hotel bars one afternoon, and laid in a good store of extra-fine Christmas drink. Beyond these bands, however, the hotels were desolate, dull, and deserted.

The fat turkeys stuffed with chestnuts and oysters, and the delicious boiled tongues that adorned the free lunch tables, found few customers.

There were very different scenes going on in the up-town family hotels. In those enormous houses near the Park above Fifty-ninth Street, there was music, dancing, and gayety without end. Merry dinner parties before the theatres, and supper parties after them; dances, whist parties, and happy family gatherings were the order of the evening. The hotel proprietors did all they could to make their houses specially bright and attractive for the holiday season. Holly, mistletoe, and evergreens decorated the corridors and sitting rooms, and music echoed cheerfully in the big halls. The hotels above Forty-second Street were as gay and festive as those below were quiet and deserted.

Too Much State Aid.

From The National Review.

It is possible to carry State aid to the point which extinguishes individual enterprise and personal effort. On a large scale, Augustus adopted this policy, and demoralized the Roman people. The wealth of the Empire was used to maintain an idle populace. Augustus contrived, says Gibbon, "that, in the enjoyment of plenty, the Romans should lose the memory of freedom." Constantine unhappily adopted a like policy in Constantinople; and in both cities their successors enlarged the scope of the policy until the State-aided populace became the most fruitful source of imperial danger and disaster.

The lesson which experience has written large upon the history of nations, is that State maintenance can only be resorted to in the last emergency and subject to strict, hard, and even rigorous regulation. The application of that principle to the restricted form of distress now under consideration has not been in operation, e. g., in Paris, for a period sufficient to enable its full effects to become obvious, but the tendency of its action is apparent in the evidence already quoted.

It is, however, none the less true that there is a field of operation for charitable effort from which, in the interests of the community, the State must be rigidly excluded. And there is no form of distress more susceptible of charitable treatment, in which there is so little danger of doing harm in the attempt to do good, than that which afflicts little children. They, unhappily, suffer from circumstances which they are powerless to control. Unable to help themselves, they may, unless a timely helping hand is outstretched, sink altogether under the load which others have heaped up, and ought to bear; or, in the attempt to struggle on unaided, they may receive irreparable injury, and become both a burden and a danger to the State in the future. This is a calamity which charity can avert.

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Legal Sales.

MASTER'S SALE.—In the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Southern District of Iowa, Western Division thereof, and for the Western District of Missouri, St. Joseph Division thereof.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, complainant, against THE OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, defendant, March Term, 1895.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of two certain decrees entered in the above-entitled cause by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Iowa, Western Division thereof, on the 8th day of April, 1895, and by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, St. Joseph Division thereof, on the 19th day of April, 1895, respectively, I, L. W. Ross, Master in Chancery, named in said decrees, will sell to the highest and best bidder, at public auction, at the north end of the Omaha and St. Louis Railway freight depot, fronting on Eleventh Avenue, between Third and Fourth Streets, in the City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the premises so to be sold, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896, all and singular the railroad, premises, and property of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company, said premises and property being described in said decrees as follows, namely:

All the property, real, personal, and mixed, and franchises of the said railway company of every kind and description, then owned or thereafter acquired, including its entire line of railway then owned or thereafter acquired, and, in fact, extending at present from the grounds of the Union Pacific Transfer Company in the City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, through the Counties of Pottawattamie, Mills, Fremont, and Page, in said State of Iowa, and the Counties of Atchison, Nodaway, Gentry and Daviess, in the State of Missouri, to or near Pattonsburg, in said County of Daviess and State of Missouri, a distance of about one hundred and forty-three miles, as said railway has been located and is hereafter constructed, maintained, operated or acquired, together with all and singular the lands, tenements, rights of way, ties, rails, bridges, structures, fixtures, turntables, tracks, rights of track